

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. VI, No. 18

ISSN 0364-1724

October 27, 1980

Gone but not forgotten:

LEAA's ghost to haunt criminal justice for two years

The Justice Department has officially sounded the death knell for LEAA, but the law enforcement community shed no tears at the agency's wake this month, expressing instead muted outrage at the Federal government's apparent abandonment of criminal justice funding at the state and local levels.

Describing the demise of LEAA as "a terrible loss," Police Foundation president Patrick V. Murphy indicated that although the agency was not "a perfect system," it was a step in the right direction toward the professionalization of policing.

"Even in the years when LEAA was distributing the highest percentage it ever did contribute, it was not nearly enough," Murphy told Law Enforcement News. "A system of local policing doesn't work unless you have a much better state and Federal support structure. We never had that, and it would take many years to do that."

While the debate promises to rage over whether the Carter Administration killed off the agency before it had a chance to fully mature, it is clear that the corpse will be in the throes of a two-year death rattle as an estimated \$1 billion in appropriated but unspent funds is pumped through its administrative veins.

"The termination of the LEAA program encompasses a substantial workload, is staggeringly complex and will have multiple effects," said LEAA Administrator Homer F. Broome Jr. "Nearly \$1 billion of Federal funds is involved. The jobs of approximately 30,000 state or local government will ultimately be affected by the plan, while at least 500 Department of Justice employees will be directly affected."

Mark Cuniff, who represents a large portion of those local employees as executive director of the National Association of Planning Directors, laid the blame for LEAA's demise at the doorsteps of the White House and Congress.

"Congress is of the opinion that when it appropriates money, it gets spent instantaneously," Cuniff said in an interview. "When that happens, the money gets pissed down the drain. To try and program the money takes time, both to program it and to spend it. Given the record of LEAA, that process seems to have more impact."

Clifford L. Karchmer, a research scientist at the Battelle Law and Justice Study Center in Seattle who is worried about what the termination of LEAA will mean to his anti-arson studies, also defended the grant agency's effectiveness.

"LEAA has really been the impetus for reform, despite whatever anyone might say," he declared. "The question now will really be: If there is no longer an impetus for reform, what happens to

reform? I believe it is an open question."

Murphy also stressed the agency's reform function. "I don't think policing works in the United States, and LEAA was very helpful but there should have been more" Federal assistance, he asserted. "The states and the Federal government must provide more funding for crime control because the ever-risking crime rates should be giving us the message that the system doesn't work."

There is also a question whether the Justice Department's two-year phase out plan for the agency will work. Last month, the department submitted a proposal to the Office of Management and Budget to "create an LEAA structure to administer the conclusion of state and local criminal justice and law enforcement funding programs and disperse OJARS support functions to the Bureau of Justice Statistics and a new Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by September 30, 1981."

Commenting on the phase-out plan, Cuniff noted that the Federal administrators "are going about it as best as they can," but that they may encounter some major obstacles in monitoring the use of the remaining LEAA funds.

"There is a very strong possibility that a number of states will just bow out of the program," he stated. "That will put more of an administrative burden on LEAA because it will not only have to monitor its own categorical money as well as the activities of 57 states and territories, but will have to get involved at the local level. They'll have to administer those local grants that a state used to monitor and pass on to Washington."

While Cuniff believes that none of the larger states are prepared to pull out at the present, he has seen indications that some of the less populous states are ready to thumb their noses at the trickle or remaining funds appropriated to programs in their jurisdictions. As a result, LEAA might have to spend its own scarce administrative dollars to oversee efforts that could be remote in terms of both geography and their potential impact on the criminal justice mainstream.

One observer who is involved in both the research and administrative ends of criminal justice grantsmanship explained that much of the money remaining in the LEAA pipeline is earmarked for evaluation of pilot projects. He pointed to what he sees as the folly of the situation, noting that such evaluations will be useless when no Federal funds are left to continue projects proven to be successful.

Apparently, no one is sure of the amount of money left in the LEAA program, however, "LEAA is in a situation in which they really don't know what's

FBI number crunchers: How long will the bureau maintain its grip on national crime stats? On page 3.

Oyez, oyez, oyez: The U.S. Supreme Court is at it again. You may approach the bench on page 5.

Will Ronnie bring back LEAA? Here's some suggestions for him. Analysis on 7.

You don't have to be Jewish to like the Israeli National Police. Colonel Michael Bochner explains why. On 8.

going on out there until six months after the fact because of the trickle-up approach to monitoring funds," Cuniff remarked.

"I don't think there's going to be much money out there by September 1981," he continued. "That's a hunch, but if it's accurate the need to go into another year of phase-out at the same level that we're going to be going at it through this year is questionable."

The planning association head suggested that the phase-out plan may be in big trouble if states like New York or Texas feel it's not worth it to monitor their few remaining projects when next September rolls around. "LEAA must be in a position to step in if the larger states pull out and say, 'You watch the money,'" he noted. "LEAA will then have to monitor the financial operation of the grantees who are still in existence. But I don't think there will be many of those people out there."

Battelle researcher Karchmer hopes that he will be one of those remaining people. "I have an active project going with them which is funded to go into March," he said. "I'm concerned about it

and I hope they'll keep the staff, at least, on that because they've got six or seven million dollars worth of projects that are in the middle of their work."

Noting that he is taking a "wait-and-see" attitude toward the Federal funding picture, the Battelle scientist pointed out that the matter is still in the hands of Congress. "There is a proposal to cut the National Institute and the Bureau of Justice Statistics down," he observed. "There's also an amendment to increase it."

The Justice Department would apparently prefer that Congress take the second course of action to a successful conclusion. Its phase-out plan calls for strengthening both agencies, which will operate as independent entities. "The National Institute of Justice will continue to carry out a program of basic and applied research, testing and training, information dissemination and evaluation," a department announcement stated. "The Bureau of Justice Statistics will broaden its collection and analysis of criminal justice statistics."

The proposal to beef up NIJ came as
Continued on Page 4

The changing of the guard?



No, the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Police Department is not restyling its patrol uniforms or arming its officers with long guns. The above study in contrast shows Patrolman Billy O'Meara discussing a "Pilgrim Progress" pageant with Miles Stan-dish look-alike Richmond Talbot. Officials in the 17th-century Plymouth would have been hard put to cope with the complexities of modern policing, considering how long it must have taken them to button their uniforms.

Wide World Laserphoto

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Anti-arson package saves dollars for trainer/handyman

As police trainers find it more difficult to obtain outside funding, a major research group is preparing to offer a "roll-your-own" package for use by training officers in combating arson-for-profit.

Entitled "A Model Curriculum and Trainer's Guide on Arson-for-Profit Enforcement Programs," the volume is being put together by the Battelle Law and Justice Study Center of Seattle under an LEAA grant.

"The curriculum is being designed so that officials, with no special expertise in combating arson-for-profit, can develop their own local training programs when professional training courses are not available," a Battelle spokesman noted. "The guide also will enable them to adapt arson-for-profit programs to the specialized needs of different types of enforcement units and personnel."

The do-it-yourself manual will include a roster of specialized trainers and resource materials, giving special emphasis to inexpensive or free training aids. Methods for obtaining such resources will be discussed.

Clifford L. Karchner, the research scientist who is heading the project, noted that the curriculum will be based largely on a 450-page anti-arson enforcement manual developed at Battelle and scheduled to be published by the Justice Department in the next few months.

Many of the topics covered in the larger manual will be included in the do-it-yourself training plan, such as investigative planning, task force cooperation, investigator-accountant-prosecutor relations, early warning systems, and preparation of cases for prosecution.

Study finds rape myths being shot down by professionals

Commonly believed myths about rape are beginning to evaporate in the face of solid information regarding the crime as promulgated by public education programs and rape crisis centers.

That prognosis was made last month in a new study by Abt Associates, which found that more rape victims are coming forward due to increased public awareness of the offense's nature and the establishment of rape medical service programs.

Based on a telephone survey of 31 rape crisis centers and drawing on previous research, the study noted that between 1968 and 1977 rape was the fastest growing violent crime in the United States, increasing by 103 percent.

As the number of rapes shot up from 31,000 to 63,020, so did public and private response to the crime. "Until recently the crime of forcible rape and the resulting consequences for the victim received little attention," the report said, noting that the situation has changed in the last decade as "rape has become a focus of national attention and concern."

"At the forefront of this changing perspective was the rape crisis center," the researchers remarked. "Generally staffed by volunteers and operating with minimal funding, these programs provided victim services, sought to improve criminal justice agency procedures, offered public education, and lobbied for the reform of laws relating to rape."

The report outlines a number of other responses to rape which it deemed effective, including "crisis hotlines" for rape victims, the creation of rape investigation squads by the police, and

improved prosecutorial action against sex offenders.

Funded by a \$36,449 grant from the National Institute of Justice, the report is entitled "Rape: Guidelines for a Community Response." Copies are available for \$7.00 each from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 027-000-00886-1.

ABA guide examines Fed's organized crime statutes

The American Bar Association is helping the criminal justice community get organized in its fight against organized crime, having recently published a monograph on the nature of two Federal laws that are commonly used in anti-mob enforcement.

The 200-page publication examines both the 1970 Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act and the Federal mail fraud statute, assessing their values as effective law enforcement tools, and looking at how the two statutes are used in tandem.

Considering the issue from the viewpoint of defenders, the monograph explores whether either of the two laws are being overused or abused by overzealous prosecutors. It discusses recent case law and Justice Department policies, suggesting ways defense attorneys can cope with certain aspects of the RICO and mail fraud acts.

Appendices include an outline of current case law and other issues in RICO legislation, a Justice Department explanation of the RICO statute, and an excerpt on mail fraud from the U.S. Attorney's Manual.

Police anti-racket squads may find the volume useful to insure that their cases comply with the statutes. Since the book discusses defense strategies, prosecutors might use the guide to anticipate defense objections to their procedures.

Copies of the monograph can be obtained for \$14.00 prepaid by writing: Circulation Department, American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. The price includes shipping.

Connolly is off and running as acting Yonkers police chief

Charles P. Connolly, a 22-year veteran with the New York City Police Department, is on the verge of becoming permanent police commissioner of Yonkers, New York.

The lawman has been running the Yonkers force as acting commissioner since July 17, when Daniel P. Guido resigned from the force in a pension dispute.

Last month, the Yonkers City Council voted 9-to-4 to name Connolly permanent commissioner. The council's vote was later applauded by Acting City Manager Eugene Fox, who indicated that the last step in the confirmation process involves official approval from the State Civil Service Commission in Albany.

Although Connolly declined to comment on his chances for permanent appointment, he told Law Enforcement News last month that he "would prefer to remain in Yonkers." He pointed to his 17-month term as deputy commissioner under Guido, noting that it was well spent.

"I was able to spend 17 months as number two, working for an excellent police administrator," he said. "I was able to learn a lot more about the department under less stressful conditions. I'm more capable now of making the deci-

sions that have to be made because I had those months of working and watching."

In announcing Connolly's appointment as acting commissioner, Fox described the executive as "a rare combination of street cop, field instructor and police scholar."

"As acting police commissioner, Charles Connolly will continue to pursue and implement new methods to improve the police force and protect Yonkers citizens."

Connolly noted that the most significant innovation he is pursuing was implemented during Guido's tenure. "We developed the concept of making the



Acting Commissioner Connolly

police officer the preliminary investigator, giving him the opportunity to expand his role on the street. He becomes involved in investigations up to the point that he can handle them without diminishing his patrol performance or responsibilities."

Emphasizing that the patrolman-as-investigator concept will not diminish the role of Yonkers detectives, the commissioner stated that an officer will

become involved in crime probes only to the extent that his or her abilities allow.

"When a police officer responds to a crime, he will be able to concisely develop some leads as an investigator," Connolly said. "He can recognize when the case has to be referred to the more sophisticated Investigative Service, or he can pursue it under the guidance of his sergeant within the limits we have."

Training is the key component of the new program, and Connolly has pulled out all the stops to turn his patrol force into a competent investigative brigade. "We have reached the video age," he remarked. "Through the use of ICAP [Integrated Crime Apprehension Program] funding, we will be using a tremendous amount of roll-call training, coupled with videocassette training."

Connolly is attempting to turn his patrol officers into more complete professionals by transforming the average street cop into what he calls an "all-crime prevention specialist."

"It's a full-service role in which he will be better able to serve the community," he said. "The officer responds to hopefully apprehend the suspect, thereby making our detective service much more sophisticated because he handles a large part of their previous role. Yet, when he is finished with that role, he is able to make recommendations to the citizen so that they will not be victimized again."

Connolly is also upgrading his Investigative Service with a case management program that indicates which specific crimes have the greatest potential for being solved. He has coupled the project to a system under which he and other Yonkers police executives can better stay on top of the action.

"It's based on the criminal management concepts that have come out in many of the more modern departments," he commented. "We use guidelines to determine which cases are worth pursuing and how to provide accountability to the individual investigator. It's a managed method for auditing their performance by the superiors."

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates:

\$14.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff

Managing Editor Michael Balton

Operations Manager Marie Rosen

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, John Stead.

Operations: Laura Kelly (production), Stephen Palermo (advertising), Gerard Paulino (subscriptions).

Publisher Richard H. Ward

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Judith Fearon, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okun

Correspondents: John Angell (Alaska), Tom Gitchoff, Ivan Paur, George Felkenes (California), Phillip Maimone (Colorado), Jack Dowling (Delaware), Clane Villaneal (District of Columbia), Dennis Keele, Anthony N. Potter Jr. (Florida), John Gnanfield (Georgia), Matt Casey, Thomas Fynon, Alan O. Hracek, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois), Galen Janekela (Kansas), Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcana (Kentucky), Joseph Bunce Jr. (Maryland), Anne Adams, James Lane, George Shevill (Massachusetts), Kenneth Griffin (Michigan), Kenneth Farley (Mississippi), Eugene P. Schwartz, Daniel Stephens (Missouri), Kenneth Bovasso (Nebraska), Dorothy Guyot (New Jersey), Anne F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Philip Monti, Mildred Schachinger, Tom Ward (New York), Gary Willis (North Carolina), Steven Rice, Charles Walker (Ohio), William Parker (Oklahoma), Ron Willis (Oregon), Zebulon Casev, Tom Landers (Pennsylvania), Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island), William J. Mathias, Larry McMicking, David I. Rathbone (South Carolina), Michael Braswell (Tennessee), Joe Scholt (Texas), Tom Spratt (Virginia), Larry Febr (Washington), Dan King (Wisconsin)

Happy birthday to UCR:

Crime data service celebrates its 50th in uncertainty

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Section celebrated its 50th anniversary recently by wondering where its future home is going to be. The fledgling Bureau of Justice Statistics was chartered to handle all national crime data functions at its inception two years ago, but as of now, FBI and BJS officials are still in the talking stages concerning the planned takeover.

In an interview with Law Enforcement News earlier this month, UCR section chief Paul A. Zolbe noted that no funds have been earmarked to transfer the data function between the two Justice Department branches. "We have a dialogue going on with the BJS," he said. "They have many, many other irons in the fire. I think [the transfer] will be a phased-type thing that will take a period of time."

One of the irons that BJS has cooking involves a grant to the Police Executive Research Forum under which PERF will develop and test a statistical system that is intended to be more sophisticated than the UCR.

At first glimpse, the PERF effort appears to be an attempt to usurp the

UCR's position as the nation's top crime data source. But Zolbe declared that that is not the case, noting that he, in fact, is on an advisory panel to the study.

"It's not a reporting system; it's a classification system." "It's not going to supplant UCR per se in its national perspective, but it could very well be contributory to management at the local level for the decision-making process because it refines UCR-type information into subcategories."

A PERF announcement noted that the heart of the new reporting is a detailed description of all types of criminal incidents and the circumstances surrounding them.

"Instead of reporting changes in a small number of selected crimes in a city, the forum's new system will report on all crime in terms of harm to victims," project director Greg Thomas explained, adding that the PERF data will relate to injury, intimidation and property loss.

Asked if the proposed data technique might be too complex since it delves into the peripheral aspects of each crime, Zolbe responded that "it may very well be at this time." But he added that

testing of the system, which is scheduled to begin next month, may prove it effective.

"You have to go out and give it a shot, and that's what they're doing," he said. "They're doing it in such a way that it will not violate the statistical series of UCR because, for all intents and purposes, UCR is being utilized as a springboard for this more complete treatment."

Pointing to the value of the proposed technique, Zolbe noted that local law enforcement agencies might be able to use the new system to zero in on data that are of particular interest in their jurisdictions, but not applicable to the nation as a whole.

"For example, in some of our northern cities, they're very sensitive to the snowmobile problem, as a sub-breakdown of larceny-theft," he observed. "Well, the folks down in Miami aren't really concerned with that sort of thing. You could go on and draw examples such as that in a lot of areas."

The PERF announcement pointed out that the prototype technique will also give police managers more insight into the types of problems they face, allowing



Special Agent Paul A. Zolbe

them to develop different strategies for different types of crimes.

"Instead of focusing on broad categories of crimes like 'robbery' which are too complex for a single approach," the announcement stated, "police managers will be able to examine and plan strategies for more specific crime problems like 'day-time robberies of the elderly in a particular neighborhood.'"

The initial 18-month phase of the program will test the system in police departments in Colorado Springs, Peoria and New Orleans. A "seriousness scoring" method will be employed in which individual victimizations will be weighted according to the amount of harm suffered by the victim.

"There is a very real difference between one school boy taking another's lunch money by threat and an armed robbery that involves serious injury and high dollar loss," a PERF spokesman said. "Both are robberies and are counted equally in the current reporting system, but the armed robbery is far more serious."

Zolbe suggested that the new technique could not work in a national classification system. "The volume [of]

Continued on Page 5

As eight groups vie for a contract...

Blacks vote 'no' on Chicago unionization

Election Day came early this year for Chicago's 12,500 police officers, who are voting to determine whether or not they will be represented by a single police union in future contract negotiations with the city.

In the first round of the unprecedented elections, which was conducted on October 16, patrollers picked from a laundry list of eight police associations that shared the ballot with a checkoff box marked "no," for officers who want no one organization to represent them at the bargaining table.

The "no" box may prove to be the big winner in the preliminary balloting, since the hierarchy of the Chicago Police Department and the city's two black police groups are actively campaigning to keep police unionization out of the metropolis.

Speaking for the Afro-American Police League, which has the backing of the black police group Guardians Inc. on this issue, AAPL president Howard Saffold told Law Enforcement News that the Chicago elections could have national repercussions.

"We think Chicago has an opportunity not to allow unionization to put our city in the same kind of bind that several cities have found themselves in, specifically New York and Detroit," he said. "We believe that because we're the number-two city, we can actually sit down and fashion a method to represent police officer fairly — all police officers, black, white and female — and still maintain a certain level of morality in terms of what ends we'll go to to avoid choking the life out of the taxpayers."

Saffold noted that the AAPL is one of the 65 chapters of the National Black Police Association, which has been monitoring police union action on minority hiring and promotion policies. "The unions have been totally opposed to discrimination lawsuits that are being filed by black and other minority officers," he remarked. "They have historically been the main obstacle to affirmative action programs."

But the AAPL president added that unionization issue cuts across racial lines, asserting that the unions have been too

quick to threaten to walk out as a bargaining tactic, in spite of no-strike clauses in their contracts.

"We've watched police unions across the country using their power to literally hold the public for ransom at contract negotiation time," Saffold said. "There's been an upsurge of pressures placed on the public by police unions that we think violates the very code of ethics of serving and protecting the general public. It's a very critical issue in terms of citizen needs, and it's imperative that that kind of activity not be allowed to exist wherever possible."

Visions of placard-carrying officers might also be dancing in the head of Chicago Police Superintendent Richard Brzeczek, who has mounted his own

campaign in favor of the "no" box in the unionization elections.

While Mayor Jane Byrne has pledged her support of collective bargaining for police and all other city workers, Brzeczek is apparently following a divergent course, last month ordering his district commanders to lobby against the police organizations.

The eight groups that are shooting to become the big union gun in Chicago have been doing some lobbying of their own. Each of the organizations has been allowed to make 10-minute sales pitches at precinct roll calls during the past few weeks.

Some of the union organizers apparently have more clout than others. The

Continued on Page 11

What burns, weighs thousands of tons, and brings grief to local enforcers? It's a new marijuana wave

America may soon be up to its neck in avalanche of ready-to-smoke marijuana brought on by a cutback in the Coast Guard's anti-smuggling program, the growth of a marijuana moonshining industry in the South, and the continued production of powerful, seedless sinsemilla by California growers.

Only in California do law enforcement authorities seem to be making any headway against the impending potfall. But even in that state, there are indications that high-level marijuana production is there to stay, with growers becoming so sophisticated that they are hiring private detectives to guard their fields and selling "marijuana futures" to big-time buyers.

The California pot lands, which are said to produce the most potent variety of the weed, have become a two-front battleground, as law enforcers swoop from the sky to direct raids on the crops and the growers fight plant poachers in a ground war.

Describing the illegal growers collectively as "an armed camp," Steve Helsley, chief of the California Bureau of Narco-

tics Enforcement, noted that the pot producers sometimes resort to blocking public roads to protect their crops.

"People are shooting each other, holding each other up," he told the *San Francisco Chronicle*. "A guy in Nevada County said, 'I've got nothing against people growing weed, but I'm getting sick of getting stopped by longhairs with guns who are guarding their crops.'"

In Sonoma County, a private investigator known as Big Jim said he enjoys protecting the marijuana fields of growers there "because they always pay CIF: cash in fist."

Commenting on the enforcement side of the scene, Big Jim pointed out that the county sheriff's department is flying Angel II, a light observation helicopter similar to those used during the Vietnam War. "I hate to say this," he remarked, "but I wouldn't be surprised if someday some maniac with a rifle digs in on a ridge line and when a helicopter flies by...bam!"

Sonoma County District Attorney Gene Tunney compared the illegal growers to moonshiners during prohi-

bition, noting that they are turning the peaceful countryside into a 1980 version of "Appalachia in the 1930's."

The war may soon escalate in Mendocino County, where Federal, state and local officials have been operating a Sinsemilla Task Force for the last two years. The effectiveness of the cooperative effort was noted by District Attorney Joe Allen, who said that last year the odds against being arrested for growing marijuana commercially were 9-to-1, but that "this year, they're better than 50-50 that we'll get you."

Allen is not all that pleased with the statistics, however, in regard to his role as a prosecutor. He observed that "every single marijuana case goes all the way," costing taxpayers an average of \$20,000 per pot pop.

"We are fighting a war that cannot ultimately be won," he stated. "It requires an enormous amount of money and prosecution energy, and I personally do not think it is worth it."

Offering a solution, Allen said the adult consumer of marijuana should be

Continued on Page 16

Drop of funding hits criminal justice with a thud

Continued from Page 1

good news to the Police Foundation's president, who noted that most of his group's outside funding is derived from the institute. Murphy added that the end of LEAA will have a "negative" effect on the foundation's work, "but it won't be as dear as it will be to many other organizations."

Karchmer suggested that the Ford Foundation, which created and still backs Murphy's group, might be willing to funnel more money into the criminal justice system, but the Police Foundation president expressed doubts about whether such an action would be feasible.

"I don't know what the plans of the Ford Foundation are, whether they will be able to fund the projects in other criminal justice areas," Murphy said. "What they've had available in recent years is a little less than what it was at the time LEAA was started and when the Police Foundation began. I honestly don't know if there's any possibility of that."

The Battelle researcher had other ideas on how to fill the funding vacuum created by the evaporation of LEAA dollars. "It depends upon each program," he commented. "In arson, the Fire Administration is doing some things, but they don't have anywhere near the money LEAA had. I understand that some of the organized crime programs might be moved to DEA. It just depends on the type of program."

Murphy said the termination of LEAA would not create a funding "vacuum" per se but might cause the former recipients of block grant money to "have a slightly different agenda."

"Some of the people at the local level of government might have had a different agenda all along than they were able to

get state funds for," he said. "Some of them might want more funding for productivity studies or for dealing with policy issues like deadly force, affirmative action."

Asked who would fund such projects, the foundation head replied: "A lot of local government officials, as the result of the fiscal squeeze, are asking questions about police productivity for one thing. You may see some shifting in their own funding. There may be more of a willingness to spend money on research, out of their own budgets, which they did not do previously because they tended to rely on LEAA."

Planning group director Cuniff agreed that the tab for many local planning functions would be picked up by cities and counties. "At the state level," he added, "some governors are talking about institutionalizing their criminal justice planning mechanisms. But I haven't seen any hard cash yet."

Commenting on how the results of the Presidential elections might turn Federal funding around, Cuniff said that "the probabilities are a little different" in the cases of the two major candidates.

"Carter is pretty well locked into getting rid of the agency," he pointed out. "Reagan, if he does bring something back, he may want to institute something with his own thinking behind it. But to resurrect something takes two years just to get the legislation passed."

Cuniff asserted that the criminal justice community is taking a somewhat "myopic" view of the Federal assistance picture, noting that there has been a general "delineation policy on the part of the Federal government" in providing support to local agencies in the areas of joint jurisdiction cases, robberies,

interstate auto thefts, and immigration.

Noting that the Justice Department's stepped-up interest in cracking down on white-collar crime might have something to do with the gap, Cuniff said: "I'm not necessarily opposed to that philosophy, but to go cold turkey on local government puts a hell of an economic burden on state and local operations, apparently without the benefit of compensation."

The planning group head complained that the Federal government has yet to define how it wants to interact with state and local criminal justice functions. "Is it saying no role or some role?" he demanded. "It's some role, what the hell is it? Because what we have had up until now is a series of decisions coming out and I'm groping to find out what the policy is that rationalizes these decisions. It's not there as far as I can see."

OJARS' Acting Director Robert F. Diegelman sees his dissolving agency's policy as "a major new action for the government."

"The situation involves significant responsibility and challenge, and the proper stewardship of these [pipeline] funds underscores all of OJARS' efforts," he proclaimed. "Each of the remaining grants and contracts will be monitored to assure full compliance with Federal law and regulations and to guard against fraud and abuse."

LEAA has provided state and local governments with \$7.7 billion since its inception in 1968. Acting administrator Broome counted down the agency's last pulse beats in a timetable specifying how the remaining funds will be spent: "Fiscal 1978 money must be expended by December 31, 1981, and fiscal 1980 money by December 31, 1982."

Put more bulk in your diet

Bulk copies of Law Enforcement News are still available to criminal justice groups.

You can have an influence on the reading diet of your police organization, educational gathering or training seminar by providing participants with free copies of LEN.

To obtain complimentary copies for your next meeting, contact us within a month of the event, stating the number of papers you require.

Requests should be addressed to: Gerry Paulino, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.

Let LEN keep your group informed.

People & Places

Wasserman heads Police Foundation exec course

The Police Foundation filled the top spot in its executive training division earlier this month, appointing Robert Wasserman, a veteran police management and training specialist, to head the Police Executive Institute.

For the past two years, Wasserman has worked as a consultant to such agencies as the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Inspector General's Office, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, and the Rochester, New York, Police Department. He served as director of training and education for the Boston Police Department from 1973 to 1976 and was operations assistant to the Boston police commissioner for two years after that.

"I am delighted that Bob Wasserman has agreed to take over the Police Executive Institute," said Patrick V. Murphy, the foundation's president. "His distinguished and varied career in police train-

ing, management and research will assure the continued quality of executive training which [former director] Pat Gallagher brought to the institute."

Judicature group names Ryan as research head

John Paul Ryan took over as research director of the American Judicature Society in Chicago earlier this month, working to coordinate a staff of attorneys and social scientists that conducts empirical research on courts and the legal process.

The holder of an A.B. from UCLA and a Ph.D. in political science from Northwestern University, Ryan has been AJS's senior research associate since 1975, directing such efforts as a \$357,000 court-delay reduction program and a \$194,000 study to identify and measure judicial performance.

sentation of training courses in speed detection devices, precision driving and fuel-efficient driving.

As part of his new job, the Adrian College graduate will become involved in the institute's radar instructor programs, training Southern police trainers on how to properly guide rookies through the blips and beeps of radar operation.

Chylak drives Traffic Institute's primary unit

The main component of Northwestern University's Traffic Institute, the Traffic Police Administration Training Program (TPATP), is being steered by Paul J. Chylak, a 27-year veteran of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Chylak, who became supervisor of TPATP this summer, had most recently served as a major in charge of the state patrol's Fire Marshal Division. A recognized training specialist, he de-

ATF's Higgins cited as 'outstanding' executive

President Carter last month sent a "job-well-done" directive to Stephen Higgins, deputy director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, presenting the administrator with the Presidential "meritorious executive award."

The citation noted Higgins' seven years of "outstanding effort" in the areas of policy development, international trade and equal opportunity employment. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller echoed the sentiments, praising the lawman for his "continued high quality of professional and personal accomplishment."

A native of Kansas, Higgins joined ATF in 1961. He became assistant director for regulatory enforcement in 1975 and was selected as deputy director in 1979.

veloped and administered a wide range of courses for state and municipal police and correctional personnel during his career in Pennsylvania.

Kentucky lieutenant to direct prevention effort

The University of Louisville's National Crime Prevention Institute has gone to the front lines of policing to acquire a new acting director, selecting Lieutenant Norman Q. Bryant of the Kentucky State Police to run its anticrime effort.

Bryant is taking a year's leave of absence from his job as director of the Kentucky Office of Crime Prevention to join the institute, which is operated by the university's School of Justice Administration. The Kentucky State University graduate was formerly assistant commander of the state police's Planning and Research Division.

"Lieutenant Bryant brings an outstanding background to the job of directing the institute," said John C. Klotter, dean of the School of Justice Administration. "I know Norman will be a fine asset to the university in upholding NCPI's high standards."

Toot your own horn!

Have a professional accomplishment that you're proud of? Don't be bashful. Send your entry to People & Places in care of this newspaper.

SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting."

God save the United States and this Honorable Court."

With these words, uttered at 10 A.M. on October 6, the first Monday in October, the crier of the Supreme Court announced the entrance of the Justices and the start of the 1980-81 term.

After tending to administrative details the Court directed its attention to hearing oral arguments of cases which have been granted full plenary review. Among those cases with which the Court grappled in the two-week oral argument session which ended on October 17 were three cases which are of significance to the criminal justice community.

The issues forming the basis for those cases, as well as a related full-text plenary decision from last term follow.

Prisoners' Rights

Earlier this month the Justices considered the notion of further limiting the methods in which a convicted state prisoner may seek judicial relief for an alleged constitutional violation of his or her rights.

Specifically under attack is the use of Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which has become a principal method by which prisoners have aired their grievances in the Federal courts. According to Paul Nejelski, the staff director of the American Bar Association's Action Commission to Reduce Court Costs and Delay, in 1966 only 218 prisoners filed petitions under the statute. The 1978 figure for petitions filed by

prisoners under §1983 stood at 9,730, which Nejelski described as "one of the largest single categories of cases filed in the Federal courts and representing 16 percent of the total civil caseload."

The present case had its origin in the alleged warrantless entry into the prisoner's home by St. Louis city police officers. Attorneys for the City of St. Louis argued before the Court that since the prisoner's allegations against the police officers' conduct were rejected at his state trial, the doctrine of collateral estoppel barred further review in Federal court.

In essence, the collateral estoppel doctrine provides that "when an issue of ultimate fact has been determined by a valid judgment, that issue cannot be again litigated between the same parties in future litigation. *City of St. Joseph v. Johnson*, Mo. App., 539 S.W. 2d 784, 785."

Prior to the scheduling of this case for oral argument the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit had an opportunity to evaluate the collateral estoppel contention. In rejecting the argument which the St. Louis attorneys have now presented to the Supreme Court, the appellate court noted that the Federal courts have a "special role... in protecting civil rights."

The underlying premise of the St. Louis attorneys' argument was that Title 42 U.S.C. §1983 was designed to cover a situation where the state courts for some reason did not provide "a full and fair opportunity to litigate claims involving Federally-guaranteed rights."

Rejecting that theory as the basis for §1983, the prisoner in this case argued that Congress intended the statute to allow the Federal courts to supplement the state courts in protecting basic Federal right against abuses by state authorities. (*Allen v. McCurry*, No. 79-935, scheduled for oral argument between October 6 and October 17, 1980.)

Transfer of Prisoners

In another case involving prisoners' rights that is scheduled for oral argument before the Court, the Justices were asked to decide what minimal due process requirements are required under two possibly conflicting statutes regarding the interstate transfer of prisoners.

The statutes involved are the Interstate Agreement on Detainers and the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act. Under the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, procedural protections including a pre-transfer hearing are provided for. Until the present case, the Interstate Agreement on Detainers has only provided that the prisoner has the right to petition the governor of the sending state to block the removal of the prisoner to the requesting state.

Last year, as the present case was working its way through the appellate process, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit determined that the Agreement incorporated, in certain cases, the procedural protections set forth in the Act. The appellate court held that when a prisoner was transferred under Article IV of the Detainers Agreement prisoner was entitled to procedural protections including the pre-transfer hearing.

The state contended that the Agreement was not intended to incorporate the protections outlined in the Extradition Act, but rather it was designed to facilitate and simplify the procedure by which the demanding state obtained custody of the prisoner.

Relying on the legislative history of the Detainers Agreement, the prisoner in

this case argued that the two statutes should be construed together so as not "to deprive any person of any right... to contest the legality of his delivery." The prisoner also contended that the main purpose of the Agreement "was to benefit prisoners." (*Culyer v. Adams*, No. 78-1841, scheduled for oral argument between October 6th and October 17, 1980.)

Capital Punishment

The Texas capital punishment system continues to be a fertile breeding ground for cases that capture the interest of the Supreme Court Justices. During this past oral argument session the Court considered whether the Miranda-type rights should be applied to psychiatric examinations of defendants who face the death penalty.

Under the Texas system a person charged with a capital offense receives a bifurcated, or two-step, trial. If the defendant is found guilty of the charged offense the jury conducts a separate inquiry to determine the punishment. In deciding whether to impose a death sentence the jury must consider the defendant's intent to commit the crime, the probability that he will continue to be a threat to society, and the degree of provocation, if any. If the jury answers all three questions affirmatively the court must impose the death penalty. If any of the questions are answered in the negative, a life sentence is imposed.

Crucial to any informed jury decision in respect to the three questions is the evidence that has been received by

Continued on Page 6

UCR improves its statistics despite impending BJS take over

Continued from Page 3

figures] alone precludes centralized aggregation at that level, plus the fact that a substantial number of law enforcement agencies have yet to be able to sophisticate to the degree that medium and larger size agencies have. The available resources are not there for them to get into it."

While it is clear that the BJS-sponsored data system will not take the place of the UCR, it remains to be seen when a date will be set for the transfer of the UCR to BJS's purview.

"The FBI has taken somewhat of a parental position on this," Zolbe said of the matter. "We want to see it done in the most professional manner possible so that there is no interruption in the statistical series, and secondly, that it has the support and confidence of law enforcement. That's what BJS has to do. They have to gain the support and confidence of law enforcement."

The special agent cited an IACP pronouncement on the issue, noting that the chiefs' group wants the UCR to remain with the FBI until the new statistics bureau proves its worth as a national entity.

"They suggested that BJS, rather than taking over UCR, should look to the

dearth of information that exists at the Federal level in criminal justice statistics," Zolbe remarked. "It's now a fragmented type of system where the FBI says it did this, the DEA says they did that, the Secret Service says they did the other thing. Nobody has aggregated the data into one centralized form."

But Zolbe is sure that the UCR continues to be the most effective device for compiling the nation's crime data as reported by local law enforcement agencies. He expressed certainty that BJS will not attempt to formulate a new system rather than overseeing the existing data network.

"The UCR is in place and if it does not have credibility from an intellectual standpoint, it certainly has credibility from time served. The information collected has improved over the years," he said. "What are you going to replace it with? Murders are murders; rapes are rapes. These are the things that tend to catch the imagination of people concerned about crime. I don't see some kind of a parallel system being developed at all."

Why not pass this issue of LEN along to a friend?

POLICE STUDIES

Now in its second year of publication, *Police Studies: The International Review of Police Development* has established itself as a forum for researchers and scholars to discuss international law enforcement issues. *Police Studies* provides an exchange of ideas and techniques from contributors in police departments and academies and in universities and research centers. Among the topics discussed in articles are: police agency size, crime prevention, the role of the police executive, terrorism and the media, police collective bargaining, college education for police, the role of detectives in the police work, Victorian police, attitudes toward women police, productivity studies, and studies of police patrol work.

In accordance with the international scope of *Police Studies*, a number of articles have appeared in it concerning the police in foreign countries. During the last year and a half, articles have been published on the organization and functions of law enforcement agencies in England, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Canada, France, Scotland, Israel, and Japan. For scholars and police administrators interested in comparing American law enforcement organization with police in other countries, these articles have provided useful, alternative solutions to social and organizational problems facing American officials.

ISSN: 0141-2949 Spring, Summer, Winter, Fall \$20.00

To: The John Jay Press
444 West 56th Street
New York, New York 10019

Please send me *Police Studies* for one year (4 issues). Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$20.00.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Cairo drug bosses provide kids with after-school work; study of British executions finds capital punishment may be a deterrent

Students join the hash lines in holy marketplace

An unknown number of Cairo students are enjoying after-school employment in that job-poor city, as part of a hiring program that does not enjoy sponsorship of the Egyptian government: the students are using their spare time to peddle illicit hashish.

According to a recent report by the *New York Times*, the youths pursue their part-time careers in one of the poorest sections of the city, behind the great Al Azhar mosque, becoming an integral part of a flourishing wholesale and retail drug marketplace.

Known as the Batanniya, the market has become the stomping ground for both new and veteran merchants who deal openly in hashish and opium, weighing the merchandise on balance scales and sampling its quality in their bubbling water pipes.

Named after a school of thought in Islam that derived secret meanings from religious texts, the Batanniya used to be the purview of religious scholars and mystics who frequented the university and mosque complex of Al Azhar. But the district was hit by urban decay, and the holy men were replaced by the mu'allimiin, drug dealers who reportedly enjoy the protection afforded by the area's winding alleys and cul-de-sacs.

The powerful drug bosses, who operate through agents in the district, usually live in fashionable suburbs several miles outside the Batanniya district, employing 20 to 30 underlings and owning 10 to 12 vehicles.

While the bosses may or may not carry guns, their bodyguards and drivers generally eschew modern weaponry, choosing instead to use a variety of knives — the singa, with its long, straight blade; the matwa, with a smaller, curved shaft, or the more modern susta, which is a type of switchblade.

The main source of the mu'allimiin's wealth is the hashish that police say comes from Israel, Lebanon and Turkey. The substance is smuggled through the Mediterranean or Red Sea coasts of Egypt or transported through the Sinai by Jeep or camel.

Although a closer supply of hash-producing hemp is grown in middle Egypt, the Batanniya merchants prefer to trade in the imported variety. "That stuff from Asyut is of terrible quality," one explained.

The smuggling of the drug into the area also fits into the religious trappings of Cairo. Many of the shipments are hidden in tombs on the outskirts of the city, and occasionally sham funerals are held which are turned into a quick-sale device for drug dealers.

In the funeral scam, the wholesalers utilize a Moslem tradition in which the body is removed from the coffin and placed in the grave. Instead of removing a corpse, the dealers lift the lid on their illicit wares, selling their goods on the spot.

The students involved in the Batanniya trade are employed by agents of the mu'allimiin, who pay the youths regular salaries for regular working hours. Some peddle their wares in the streets,

shouting "hashish, hashish" to passers-by.

Egyptian soldiers and police officers stroll the same streets but they do not seem to notice the peddlers. "Oh, we bribe the police," one gold-toothed trader explained. "There are different rates. Some get 1,000 pounds a month and some get 200, depending on their rank."

Last summer, security policemen staged a major drug raid in the Batanniya, arresting 50 dealers and seizing 200 pounds of hashish. But the peddlers are back in force and are conducting business as usual.

The unruffled atmosphere of the drug marketplace was reflected by a recently observed scene there. At the end of one alley, a long line of men waited patiently for hashish being sold at a discount. On other streets, shops sold hashish smoking implements, including the traditional water pipes and the small stands that are placed on top of the pipes to hold the burning drug.

Data from the London Times disputed by US researchers

A California researcher recently used turn-of-the-century data from London in an attempt to provide insight into a contemporary issue, finding that executions of convicted murderers in the British city from 1858 to 1921 deterred other murderers for no longer than two weeks.

Basing his study on published reports



from *The Times* of London, Dr. David Phillips of the University of California at San Diego concluded that the two-week decline amounted to "the first compelling statistical evidence that capital punishment does deter homicides for a short time."

But Phillips indicated that the historical survey's results, which covered 22 executions, do not necessarily apply to present-day America and do not statistically prove the deterrent value of the death penalty.

"Within five or six weeks of a publicized execution, the drop in homicides is canceled by an equally large rise in homicides," he noted in the report, which was published in the October issue of *The American Journal of Sociology*.

According to the Associated Press, Phillips' London death review has sparked protests from other researchers whose statistical studies have showed no deterrent effect, in spite of the fact that the sociologist took a middle-of-the-road approach to the issue.

In the report, Phillips stated that political conservatives believed a deterrent effect existed while liberals generally did not. He called both sides' views accurate, noting that "conservatives are right in that there is a short-term deterrent effect, while liberals are right in that there is no net long-term effect."

William Bowers and Glenn Pierce of Northeastern University's Center for Applied Social Research were particularly vocal in disputing Phillips' conclusions. Their report on the deterrence issue, which was released last summer, found an increase of two murders over the month after a highly publicized execution.

"I don't believe he has a deterrent effect at all," Pierce told a reporter. "What he has is displacement, an effect on the timing of the crime but not the likelihood of the crime."

In response, Phillips pointed to the different methodologies used in the two studies, suggesting that Pierce and Bowers did not go far enough in their research. "There is a temporary deterrence which they prefer to call displacement because in their work, they never found any evidence of deterrence."

Phillips' approach to the issue is unique in that he used weekly murder statistics rather than the monthly or annual figures examined by other researchers. Supposedly, the narrower time range allowed him to discover what he sees as a short-term deterrent effect to capital punishment.

The sociologist also restricted his study to executions that were topics of extensive newspaper coverage.

Supreme Court Briefs...

Continued from Page 5

the trial court. In the present case a controversy arose over whether information obtained through a psychiatric examination might properly be considered by the jury for the purpose of determining punishment. The doctor who conducted the examination had previously testified as a state witness in over 50 other capital cases.

In 1979, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held that a state may not use evidence obtained from a pretrial psychiatric examination unless the defendant "was warned, prior to the examination, that he had a right to remain silent, was allowed to terminate the examination whenever he wished, and was assisted by counsel in deciding whether to undergo the examination."

Counsel for the defendant contends that the nature of the examination, conducted by a doctor who had a history of testifying for the State, should be grounds for providing Miranda-type safeguards. The State countered that the psychiatric examination was not a "custodial interrogation" and therefore the Miranda protections should not be required. (*Estelle v. Smith*, No. 79-1127, scheduled for oral argument between October 6 and October 17, 1980.)

Capital Punishment

Just before the summer recess of the 1979-80 Supreme Court term, the Justices delivered a full-text plenary decision setting aside by a vote of 8-to-1 a death penalty sentence imposed under the Texas scheme.

In that case the Court zeroed in on the procedure set forth in Texas Penal Code Ann. §12.31 (b) (Supp. 1980) for

the selection of jurors, which provides that:

"Prospective jurors shall be informed that a sentence of life imprisonment or death is mandatory on conviction of a capital felony. A prospective juror shall be disqualified from serving as a juror unless he states under oath that the mandatory penalty of death or imprisonment for life will not affect his deliberations on any issue of fact."

The defendant in this case was charged with murdering a peace officer, which in Texas is a capital offense. The state informed the prospective jurors of the mandatory nature of the penalties if a conviction was returned. In addition, the jurors were informed about the three-question procedure used to impose the death penalty.

At that point the jurors were asked to take the oath required by Section 12.31 12.31(b) of the Texas Penal Code Annotated. Over the objections of the defendant, the trial judge excused several of the prospective jurors who were either unable or unwilling to take the required oath.

The selected jury convicted the defendant, and answered all three questions affirmatively. Following the jury's action the trial judge imposed the death sentence. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the decision of the trial court, summarily rejecting the defendant's contention that the excusal of several jurors in this case violated the holding of the United States Supreme Court in *Witherspoon v. Illinois*, 391 U.S. 510 (1968).

Under consideration in *Witherspoon*

was the Illinois procedure for selecting members of a jury in capital cases, whereby the jury had both complete discretion as to sentencing and the imposition of the death penalty. In analyzing the Illinois scheme the Court concluded that by excluding all prospective jurors who opposed capital punishment the State "produced a jury uncommonly willing to condemn a man to die."

Distinguishing the present case, Justice White wrote in the opinion of the Court that the State of Texas had not violated the *Witherspoon* doctrine when the trial judge excused prospective jurors who were either unable or unwilling to take the required oath. The eight-member majority emphasized that the "State may bar from jury service those whose beliefs about capital punishment would lead them to ignore the law or violate their oaths."

According to the record in this case, those persons who were excluded from jury service were not so "irrevocably opposed to capital punishment" as to prevent the imposition of the death penalty if there were sufficient grounds for the decision. Based upon that conclusion the Supreme Court held that the Constitution "disentitles the State" to impose a penalty of death where such prospective jurors were excluded.

Dissenting in this case was Justice Rehnquist who like the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, did not interpret the *Witherspoon* case as "casting any doubt upon the constitutionality of the oath required," under the Texas code. (*Adams v. Texas*, No. 79-5175, decision announced June 25, 1980.)

New funding effort could act to cool hot street scene

In recent months a disturbing pattern of black riots has struck in Wichita, Orlando, Miami and Chattanooga. Although we cannot yet predict if this country is entering a new era of turbulent race relations as in the 1960's,

PUBLIC FORUM

By JOHN J. KENNEDY, Esq.

nonetheless we need a strategy for preventing future urban riots and we do not presently have one.

In the 1960's the main response to urban disorders was large-scale poverty programs and urban rebuilding projects. However, in the 1980's both the Republicans and Democrats are telling us that the cupboard is bare. They say the budget-cutting must be the order of the day, not major Federal programs to rebuild the inner cities.

The underlying causes of black anger in our central cities, such as high unemployment, deteriorating housing and inferior medical care, are blatantly apparent and cry out for Federal assistance. Nonetheless, the immediate causes of the recent riots are also obvious and they invariably involve the criminal justice system, not housing, jobs or other economic causes.

What were the proximate causes in the riots this summer? In Miami an all-white jury acquitted four white police officers of the beating death of a black insurance executive. In Chattanooga an all-white jury acquitted two Ku Klux Klansmen in the shotgun wounding of four black women while a third Klansman received a sentence of 9 to 20 months. In Wichita a rumor was spread that a white police officer killed a black hystander protesting an arrest. In Orlando alleged excessive white police action in a black neighborhood sparked the rioting.

All-white juries going easy on whites when blacks are victims. Unpunished police misconduct. Unnecessary deadly force. These are the images of the criminal justice system that convince black people that the criminal justice deck is stacked against them. As Marvin Dunn, a black associate vice-president of Florida International University in Miami was recently quoted as saying, "Black people didn't riot because they didn't have jobs or because they were overcrowded in housing. People rioted because of the perceived and real injustices in the criminal justice system."

Since the riots proximately resulted from criminal justice issues, shouldn't some reasonable amount of Federal money be spent in a targeted way to address criminal justice problems regardless of what the Federal government is willing or able to commit to inner city job programs, housing, health care and other major areas? Criminal justice reforms are at least as easily accomplished as rebuilding inner cities, and the cost is infinitely less.

The Federal economic and rebuilding aid package spoken of for Miami is about \$90 million. Some have charged that Miami would be getting most of this money anyway under existing program allotments. Other black citizens responded that this \$90 million is a drop in the bucket and stoned President Carter's car. For the Federal government to respond to black riots with inadequate handouts is not an effective strategy.

What is needed is Federal leadership in assisting local criminal justice reform. The principal criminal justice program for innovation and reform of local police and court practices for the last 12 years has been the Law Enforcement

Assistance Administration. LEAA has had many flaws, but it did try to do pioneering work in uncharted waters. The latest round of Congressional budget-cutting has eliminated LEAA discretionary programs at just the time that Federal leadership, innovation and encouragement of local criminal justice reform is most needed. Budget-cutting of this type is foolhardy in the face of explosive black discontent. Key elements of local police and court practices must be reformed so that justice can be made truly color-blind.

Budget-cutting has caused an ironic phenomenon in the criminal justice community. In the last few weeks a number of people in law enforcement have quietly said that they see Ronald Reagan as the

only way to increase Federal aid and support for law enforcement. Many of the people saying this are Democrats. They see what law enforcement got under Nixon and Ford. They see how Carter has dismantled LEAA. They see Reagan's attitude toward law enforcement and they conclude that Reagan is their true friend. The dream of many law enforcement people is that Reagan will restore LEAA to life.

What type of reforms should LEAA address relating to riots and the black community? An intensive program in the following areas must be central to a strategy of preventing black riots:

- Developing and encouraging unbiased jury selection procedures;
- Improving police training, including

more work in race relations;

- Improving police hiring and promotional practices, particularly with respect to affirmative action goals;
- Developing a satisfactory police complaint process for citizens in all major cities;
- Rigid local enforcement of standards and guidelines for police activity;
- Even-handed and color-blind prosecutions;
- Improving and expanding community relations efforts.

These reforms will only come about through Federal leadership, whether it's called LEAA or something else. Local and state budgets are just too hard-pressed to be directed to programs like

Continued on Page 16



LEA

TECHNICAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS

	AUDIO COUNTERMEASURES Protect against invasion of privacy. Detect and override illegal wiretapping and bugging. Tape recorder detection, surveillance spectrum receivers, telephone analyzers and more.	
	COMMUNICATIONS/SOUND Longplay and miniature recorders, dialed number printers, walkie-talkies, direction finding gear, wireless earphones. LEA is in step with your requirements and today's technology.	
	OPTICAL SYSTEMS Night vision devices, remote observation by wireless, special lenses, ultra-miniature video camera, surveillance scope. Seeing is believing.	
	SPECIAL SERVICES Voice stress training school, security analysis and consulting, full expert services design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.	
	CONTRABAND DETECTION Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms and VIP's.	
	PERSONAL PROTECTION Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flare, power mite. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.	
	SECURITY Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.	
	VOICE STRESS Mark II Voice Analyzer 2001 Stress Decoder. Advanced capabilities, full training. Featuring exclusive conversation mode. Field-proven. Don't be fooled by substitutes.	
	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY Low-, medium- and high-level scramblers. For telephone, radio or data. And now LEA introduces the Cypher Pad, an inexpensive ultra-high level encryption device. Communicate with confidence.	
	EMERGENCY/SAFETY Warning lights, flashers, sirens, flashlights, first aid, radiation detectors, lightbars, distress flares. Exclusive photo-luminescent paint, glows in dark.	
	BOMB CONTROL Letter bomb detectors, bomb blankets, pouches, bomb suits, sniffers. Useful, new letter bomb visualizer spray to safely confirm the contents of suspect envelopes.	
	CRIMINALISTICS Evidence collection, invisible entrapment kits, fingerprint kits, narcotics testers, foto-lit. Extensive line of electronic and chemical investigative aids.	
	CROWD CONTROL Shock batons, helmets, riot shields, protective masks, less-than-lethal defense and dispersement aids. Self-contained, quick to deploy roadblock system.	
	MISCELLANEOUS Police supplies, lock supplies, paper shredders, security books, courier cases, safety fuel tanks, hard to find items. Unlimited.	



☐ Rush me _____ copies of the ALL NEW LEA Products Catalog. Enclosed is my ten dollars per copy, which will be applied toward any future purchase.

☐ In addition, please send me _____ copies of the Science of Electronic Surveillance, at the special price of \$15 per copy. Revealing, state-of-the-art report. 175 pages.

COPYRIGHT 1979 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

PHONE _____

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.

88 HOLMES STREET, BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07109 U.S.A.
PHONE 201/751-0001 • TLX 642073 LEA BLVL • CABLE LEA

A new breed of policing in

LEN: The British had a hand in the formation of the Israeli National Police Force. Could you describe how that came about when Israel attained independence?

BOCHNER: The British ran this country as Palestine from 1919 to 1948, and when they left the area they left a police organization as it was. Of course, the high ranking police officers, such as chief inspectors and other ranking officials, who were British, left with the British army and the British government. But the buildings and the police organization and of course those Jewish and Arab police officers who were lower ranking, mostly privates, sergeants and some junior police officers with ranks of second lieutenant and lieutenant, remained. Those police officers which we had, the second lieutenants and lieutenants, became heads of units because they knew the police work and slowly they were promoted and they were the nucleus of the police organization from the beginning, from the bottom. We had something; we had a very good basis for creating this organization. There was also another reason, in that the Israeli laws are based on the British common law, so it was really not a problem to make a continuation from that.

LEN: How was the Inspector General, the top person in the Israel police, chosen at the outset?

BOCHNER: He was chosen by the prime minister, which was then David Ben-Gurion. I really don't know exactly why he was chosen, because he was not a police officer; he was a civilian. But he had worked with the Haganah, which was the Israeli semi-underground. This organization, which had some kind of arms, was sometimes legal and sometimes not so legal, but it was not really underground. We also had other extreme organizations.

He was in the Haganah, and was one of the leaders there, so he was just appointed by the prime minister to serve in this position and it was approved by the Cabinet.

LEN: Has the basic structure changed significantly as Israel has grown?

BOCHNER: It was changed several times, and not because it was British or not. We are a society with some unique points. First of all, we are a heterogeneous society; we have so many cultures in Israel. Since 1948, when the country was established, many people have come to Israel. The country then had 650,000 inhabitants altogether — a very small population. In approximately

10 or 15 years, we had more than 100 percent more. Today the population is approximately 3,800,000 people. Those people came from all over the world, from the western part of Europe, from the eastern part of Europe, from Asian countries, from African countries. Everybody brought their own culture, their own habits, their own attitudes, and so we had to change the police organization. We had to change other organizations as well, but especially the police.

We are a democratic society, and everything that's connected with that expression, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and all the development that has occurred in Israel during our 32-year existence, in the technological field, in the economic field, in the social field, all these things had some kind of influence on the Israel police. We have riots, we have demonstrations, and the only organization that has the right, and that is asked to deal with these problems is the police organization, because among other tasks, we have the duty to take care of the public peace, and the public order in the streets.

LEN: What kind of numbers are we talking about at the point when the Israeli police was formed, when the population was only 650,000? How many police officers were there then?

BOCHNER: Well, to go back to 1950, when we had already 1,300,000 population, then we had about 3,500 policemen. In 1979, we had about 3,800,000 population and about 16-17,000 police.

LEN: You mentioned a cultural mix. Since you obviously had to hire a lot of police officers very quickly as the population began exploding, was an effort made to reflect that cultural mix in makeup of the police organization?

BOCHNER: We really did, and what happened is not really what we expected. You have to remember that the people in Israel, and those Jewish people that came to Israel in the 1950's, most of them had bad memories and they always connected the police with brutal force of the government which oppressed the people. The same thing happened, more or less, in Palestine when the

when they came to Israel. It is a democratic society, and to say to a teacher that he has no right to hit this kid if he is unbehaved — because in those countries it was normal that a teacher has a right to do what he wants, and no parent would try to interfere. Quite the contrary, he would approve of the teacher doing so. So we had sometimes those people coming to us and saying "Look what you did to us. It's not my problem that my kids are today like they are, maybe little criminals. If they obeyed their father as they did before, this wouldn't happen." But we believe it's right, even though it's a drastic change from what they received in their homes, what they encounter in Israel?

LEN: Would you say this is a contributing factor to crime in Israel?

BOCHNER: I believe so. It was, because every time you have problems in the family and the children are not willing to obey and not willing to do everything that the father says, then maybe you'll have a lot of runaways. And the moment you have them outside, without the frame or without the supervision of anybody — family, society — they are on their own, they are youngsters, maybe 14, 15, or 16, and the crime rate among them will go up. It's a normal phenomenon.

LEN: You said that the public attitude toward being a police officer has changed. What type of recruit selection standards do you have?

BOCHNER: We try to absorb them if they have high school. Sometimes you may say, "Okay, if he doesn't have full high school, let's say one year less, then take him if he's a nice guy." Because all of them have to be interviewed, all of them. He has to be healthy, he has to have served in the Israeli army, and if he served in the army he is healthy. Sometimes they have limitations, such as eye problems or other problems with which they can go into the army, but we don't accept them. They also have to go through a medical examination, they have to prove their educational standards, as I said, high school or maybe a year less. But if you are accepted to the police with less than full high school, we say that if you want to be promoted, you have to make every effort

'The policeman, in the eyes of Jewish immigrants, was seen as a low-level man, ignorant, and the memories of those people were such that not everyone wanted to go to the police.'

Colonel Michael Bochner, 56, has served as the Israeli police representative to U.S. law enforcement agencies since 1978, handling intergovernmental policing problems between the two nations through the Israeli Consulate General's Office in New York City.

Signing up with the Israeli National Police in 1949, a year after the force was founded, Bochner was promoted to sergeant after his first year on patrol, as his career began to mirror the rapid growth of the newly-established law enforcement agency.

After successfully completing the Police Academy for Junior Officers in 1953, the lawman became a lieutenant in charge of the Special Branch of the Southern District. He remained in the district until 1967, moving up the organizational ladder to become Operations Head, and later, Head of Administration at the rank of captain.

Bochner's promotion to major came in 1964 when he graduated from the Police Academy for Senior Police Officers, which is attached to the Tel Aviv University Law School. He subsequently was appointed commanding officer of a subdistrict in the Central Area, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1969, and later transferred to head the Southern Subdistrict.

Following his promotion to colonel in 1972, Bochner moved to Israeli National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem, where he served as the force's key press spokesman for two years. In 1974, he was placed in charge of the department's Special Duties and Intelligence Division, a post he held for four years prior to coming to the United States.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Michael Balton.

Jewish community was also oppressed because they wanted to become a state and it was against the desire of the British government. And who was carrying out the policy of the government? The police. So the policeman, in the eyes of the Jewish immigrants and the non-immigrants that already lived in Israel, was seen as a low-level man, ignorant, and the memories of those people were such that not everybody wanted to go to the police. The image of the police was very low in their eyes. So we tried, of course, to keep a balance from all those communities, from all those ethnic groups that came to Israel. But what we had, mostly, in the first years, was many policemen that came to serve the police from the underdeveloped countries, rather than from the developed countries, because of the public image especially in the 1950's.

Now it's changed because we have a new generation that grew up in Israel or came here as small kids, so they remember the new state of the Israeli army and the Israeli police. They don't remember the Polish policemen or the Russian policemen or the Moroccan policemen or the Iraqi policemen. The attitude has changed and the police image has changed; I would say it's better than it was before. So we had a big struggle to create all this. As I said, we had the beginnings of a structure, but the problems were changed. The population doubled in a few years and as I said, we had all these ethnic groups, with the habits and culture that they brought with them. Even we who were running the country contributed to the problems too, because we couldn't run a small country and keep for every ethnic group their habits and their culture. In some of their countries the ruler and his family was the founder of a patriarchal society. He had to decide everything, and there was no question that the wife and the children would obey the father. He was like a king in his family. It was different

— and we help you — to finish your education. We help them with books, and if they have any expenses, because they have to pay for this education if they learn evenings, then later we will pay them back for all expenses, but not before.

So it's really a very good push for them to do that. You know, if you didn't do that, it would be harder to have policemen. We try all the time; all those are changes. Today we also encourage people to go to the universities, with the same attitude, the same terms as with high school. But they have to get a good recommendation from their superior officers that his future will be in the police and that they see him in about five or eight years as commanding officer in a precinct, or maybe after 15 years as commanding officer of a district, or maybe they see him as head of a unit in so-and-so time. Then if he wants he can go to the university where he can study and be paid back every penny. When he has his diploma, his B.A., he can go to the Senior Police Academy, because our system of training is different from the United States. We are a national police organization; we don't have more than one police force in Israel. We don't have city police, state police, army police, Federal or something like that. We have to do everything in Israel. That's the reason, maybe, that in a country like we are, with 3,800,000 people, we have almost 17,000 police officers. We have to deal with everything.

Now because we are a little bit larger, let's say, than in a community like Israel, we have to run a police academy and we can do that because we always have candidates. For instance, I don't know if in your police department in New York, the biggest in the United States, I don't know if they have equivalent to the rank of lieutenant colonel more than 30 or 40 police officers; I really don't know if they have more than that. So they cannot run a police academy for senior police officers all

n an ancient land

the time. We can do that because we have more.

A policeman, from the moment he enters the police, will be sent to the police academy where he will start to learn to be a policeman; it's the basic school, sort of the elementary school of the police. It takes approximately six months, learning six days a week. They sleep there, they eat there, and on the weekends they go home. After this six-month period he is authorized to be a policeman. LEN: Is there a probationary period?

BOCHNER: Yes, for six months after that. One of the senior police officers, not senior in rank but in age or experience, would be appointed to be his sponsor, something like that. He goes with him, and the new police officer is entitled to ask every question and his older colleague is obliged to answer, to help him. After the period of six months, he will give his opinion, his recommendation; so will the commanding officer of his unit. Thus there are several opinions on the one man. After a period of six months then, he will become a regular police officer, performing his duties alone, on the street alone. So it will take approximately a year from the day he enters the police academy to the day he is on the street on his own.

If he is a good police officer and he is doing his job well, he may be promoted to corporal. To become a sergeant he has to go a second time to the school, for another five or six months at a sergeant's school. Then he would be promoted to sergeant, even to sergeant major. Very often some of them are not able to finish the school, they are sent back to their units and they have to serve as they are. After two or three years they have the right to come back to school a second time, but he cannot do that more than two or three times; he then has to accept that it's his level of rank and he cannot do any more. But it's very rare for this kind of thing to happen, because if he's not okay he wouldn't even be sent to this police school. Not only is the recommendation of his superior officer demanded, but all of those guys above this officer are interviewed, and a committee of three or four high ranking police officers, who don't know him at all, will speak with him approximately 20 or 30 minutes in an interview. They ask him questions trying to find out what he understands about police work and about his knowledge in general. If it's okay, then he's going to the school. Not only that, he will undergo a psychiatric examination to ascertain his I.Q. If his I.Q. is low, it could make a very bad impression on the committee, and usually he would not be sent to the school.

So all of these things are taken together, the recommendations, the I.Q. and the interview, and then he's sent to the police sergeants school. Usually 99 percent of the officers there pass it without any problems, and then he can go on to sergeant major. After serving several years, it's up to him; if he is a good man he can go to the police academy, to Junior Officers School, maybe a year or two later. Sometimes they may stay five or six years as a sergeant, and sometimes they may finish their police work as a sergeant, as happens very often. The better guys, as we call them, the more intelligent ones and those that like the work, if everything is okay they may be sent to this officers school, which is a little bit longer, approximately eight months.

LEN: Is it the same type of learning situation?

BOCHNER: It's the same type, where they're learning eight, nine, ten, maybe twelve hours a day, depending on the subject, depending on the person — somebody may have to make more efforts than his colleagues. But being together during the week encourages teamwork; three or four police officers are a team in this school. In one week one is the head of the team, and another week another will be the head of the team. The instructors and tutors already have a better point of view; they can see how he functions as a team leader. Do they respect his opinions? Do they do what he wishes? They usually cooperate, because he knows that next time out they will be in his place. But in spite of that, the team leaders can be classified by the training officers on how they behave. Are they calm? Can they influence the people? Do they have an opinion which is honored by the other people? How do his colleagues receive his opinions? Sometimes somebody may not agree, but the question is how does he express himself. Is he arrogant, or is his polite — you can explain everything in a polite way.

At the end of the course there are four or five pages on

everybody. Eight months is a long period of time to live together, and you really get to know a person. I asked somebody, "If he is a good actor, what then would you do?" The reply was, "If he is a very good actor, if he can act eight months, so that the act became his second nature, then let him act all his life; it's okay." I've passed all these schools, so I know that, not only as a student but as an instructor.

We then have the last school, the senior level. The last one takes approximately ten months because it's attached to the law school of the Tel Aviv University. When he's tapped to go to this school, he would already be at the rank of major, or as the British call it, superintendent. If he is of this rank and has all the recommendations, after that he can go to the school, depending on him.

LEN: Is the role of the police officer highly specialized then, so that if a man is working in traffic he will be doing largely traffic patrols and investigations as opposed to doing that plus crime prevention work or other duties?

BOCHNER: Because it's one police organization, we never close a door for any police officer if he wants to change his profession in the police; we even sometimes encourage that attitude, because we have to divide the police profession in two. We do that in Israel, and it's prescribed in our book, in our bible, that there are general occupations in the police and specific occupations in the police. To be an investigator, a patrolman, to work in any staff or administrative position, we call these general occupations. We can go from one to another.

Then we have occupations like investigating, as I said, traffic accidents, which is more specific. You have to have the knowledge of how to measure, let's say, the size of the tire marks, how long it is from the point he operated the brakes to the point the car stopped. If the road was uphill or downhill, if it was wet or dry, at night or day, if the tires were new or old, he has to make all these accountings by himself, and it's a knowledge, a profession to do this. A person like that, who has learned all this, who is experienced in this, usually wouldn't change their profession. Or, let's say, we have some specialists for fingerprints, trying to find fingerprints; this is also a profession. It's not so easy to do that. It's easy if you've found the prints, but to find them can be very hard. You have to know where to try to find them, and with experience you can find more. You also have to know how to keep them, how to copy them, and with these specific professions usually they don't change their professions.

LEN: You mentioned briefly some of the military's influence on Israeli life and Israeli policing, and I noted in your organizational chart that you have a border guard as part of the national police force. How does that interact with the military?

BOCHNER: This unit, the border guard, was changed over time. It was created in the 60's when we had problems with infiltration into Israel from our neighbor countries. Somebody had to take care of the borders against those infiltrators, who were mostly civilians and not soldiers. Our army had other tasks and other duties, so the police were asked to organize a special unit that would be stationed along the Israeli borders and take care that no one would enter those borders in an illegal way, or at an illegal place, or illegally employed.

It was changed from time to time, especially in 1973 when the borders of Israel became differently shaped — the border was pushed across the River Jordan and was in Sinai. In those areas the military was responsible because up to today those areas are not Israel; we call the administered areas, occupied areas, and the Israeli army is responsible for what's going on. We have some police units there, but they work under the coordination of the military governor in those areas.

Today we have the border police stationed in those areas, but mostly they are stationed inside the cities of Israel because the problems were also changed. After the 1973 Yom Kippur War, we encountered a new problem of having bombs and other devices, explosives, all over the country in public places like supermarkets, schools, movie theaters, hospitals, bus stations, in buses in trains. So we use them today more to prevent these problems than to stay with the borders.



At the moment in our country we also have big problems with having to operate in the areas occupied by Israel. Every operation would be coordinated with the army. Sometimes they are asked by the military to cooperate and assist them in an operation such as making a search in an Arab village in an occupied area. Usually they would ask the border police to assist them by giving them a few men, because we are policemen, we are not soldiers, and we have authority to carry out a warrant by a judge. The military would do more of the outside work, they would cover the security problem from outside, but in dealing with civilians it would be done by the border guard.

LEN: Would that include investigations?

BOCHNER: In the beginning a search would be done by them, but later investigations would not be done by the border police because they have no idea how to do that. They would hand over the case to police investigators from the regular detective division.

LEN: Are domestic terrorist incidents also the purview of the police?

BOCHNER: In 1973, the Israeli police received as an additional duty, the responsibility for internal security, which includes such things as you say. Now we have to look at what it really means, because it begins not only with a bomb — somebody has to create it, to make it, and you want to prevent this. To prevent anything like that you need intelligence. This part of the job, as it concerns terrorism, is not in the hands of the Israeli police; it's in the hands of the army. We have army intelligence and we have also Shem Beth, or SB, which is an abbreviation for security service. This is like the FBI, the security part of the FBI, the part that deals with counterespionage and such. In Israel there is no FBI; there is the national police, which handles all the criminal problems. We then have the Shem Beth which deals with counterespionage and runs intelligence inside and outside the country. In Arab countries they would try to determine who are those people, could there be a bomb, and how to prevent it. With intelligence and information you can do a lot to prevent these crimes from happening. If this is not done and something happens, then from this moment, from the moment that a bomb goes off, the police start to act. We have to go to the scene, take all the photos, take the wounded people to the hospitals, clear and secure the area, make a search for other devices in the area — sometimes they put two or three in the same area, so a perimeter of maybe a mile or two has to be searched, including the trashbins, entries to the houses, everything that could be outside. Sometimes you might see a basket or a shopping bag, even a loaf of bread or a melon could be a bomb. The police also start to question people. Sometimes we have success; somebody might recall "I remember a guy came in," and they remember how he looks, and from this description we'll try to find him.

So all this, the treatment, the security of the area, the search, the investigation, and the prosecution if it comes to the court, is in the hands of the police. I don't believe I mentioned it, but in Israel the prosecution is in the hands of the police if it's a misdemeanor. If it's a felony crime it would be handled by the district attorney.

LEN: How would Israel's crime rate compare with that of the United States?

BOCHNER: It's very hard to make a comparison because the United States, in my eyes, is not a country

Continued on Page 10

'The Israeli police officer is armed because of the terrorism we have to deal with, not because of the criminals. We say only 'Don't start to shoot,' because if you shoot then the criminals will feel that when they go to commit a crime they should bring arms.'

Continued from Page 9

— it's a world. There are so many states and there is even a difference between states. The crime rate in Utah or in Iowa is not the same as in New York or California. So to make a comparison between Israel and the United States is almost impossible, and if somebody were to try to do that he'd be making a mistake.

Our major problem in crime in Israel is with burglary. It's carried out mostly, about 60 or 70 percent of the time, by youngsters, age 10 or 11, going on from 13 to 17.

LEN: Is the crime rate in that area worsening?

BOCHNER: It's increasing in every area anywhere from 8 to 11 percent. Everything is increasing, not only the crime rate. There's more population, people spend more money, they travel more, people consume more than before. Now crime is a part of the human nature, a part of the human culture. Using the Bible as an example, it begins with a crime, with one brother killing another. So every society has to face these problems, we have to live with it, we have to fight it. We believe that our task in Israel is to make it possible that life would be acceptable. With all the limitations and problems that we are facing, we don't want to become a police state. We don't want to have more powers than we have; we don't want to make an arrest and keep a person for weeks or months in prison without bringing him to a judge. The maximum that we can keep a person without a warrant from a judge is 48 hours, but it never extends more than 30 or 35. Usually we keep a person about 24 hours, but during that 24 hours he has the right to contact a lawyer, to inform his family, and if he asks us to contact the family we have the obligation to do that. If he or she is a minor, we can't even make the arrest without informing the parents, or whoever is responsible if there are no parents. We have no right to make an arrest in a school; we wait outside. We have no right to enter a school except regarding a complaint or to speak

to the principal. But you would never go in uniform inside a school.

There are many problems, even though the image of the police has improved very much in the past few years. Still, we are criticized by the press every day. You can see in the same paper on one page a criticism of the weakness of the police in dealing with some type of crime, and then you turn over the page to see police brutality. Usually people say they don't care, that papers have a right to write, then tomorrow you can find the same people using the paper to wrap fish in the market. So it reflects on the value of the paper. Nobody's keeping an old paper forever, but he would remember what he saw in the paper. We are aware of the problem, we try to improve our image in the eyes of the Israeli people, and I believe we do a good job.

LEN: Police use of deadly force has emerged as a major issue here recently. How does the Israeli police force check the misuse of force? Are there guidelines for this?

BOCHNER: Yes, we have. We have our meetings with police officers monthly, weekly, daily, usually because they acquaint the police officer with every new thing so that everybody knows what's going on in the area. This way if you encounter a problem you know how to deal with it. At those meetings we also inform the police officers of new amendments or new regulations. In this way they would learn they have the right to use force only if there is force used against them, and then they have the right to use only the amount of force which is necessary to overcome the force used against you.

On the other hand, you have to take into consideration that in Israel you have 17,000 police officers today, and in 32 years maybe two or three officers were killed in the line of duty by criminals. I don't count terrorists, because that's like a war; it's something else. So they're not shooting so quickly, because the criminals don't shoot so quickly. Only in last few years are we armed, but the Israeli police is armed because of the terrorism

we have to deal with, not because of the criminals. We say only "Don't start to shoot," because if you shoot then they will know that when they go to commit a crime they should bring arms. So if you don't use arms they know they are not in danger of being killed and won't use firearms against you. Maybe you can't say it started because the police started, but somehow it goes together.

LEN: Israel has a substantial percentage of females in its police force. How is that working out?

BOCHNER: It started in the late 60's. We really had no women in the police force prior to that; we had women in the offices and in administration. It was started because of a shortage of manpower, so somebody said let's try to work with women, they are ready to come to the police, they are experienced. Everybody serves in the army, so in that way we have an advantage in this respect. It's the same with the women, so we can use the women in police activities. We had objections from some people because they were not used to that, they said the people of Israel would not accept it. Despite all this, we had a big discussion and decided to try it. In the beginning it was controversial, but after really a few days it became a normal part of the scene in Israel that you have policewomen on the streets. And no problem; they were perfect. Sometimes you can see in the paper letters to the editor or complaints from some people that policewomen are more strict than the policemen. Sometimes a policeman is more flexible; you can speak with him, you can explain a situation and tell him why you did that. The policeman would sometimes agree with you and let you go this time. But you cannot speak with a policewoman; they are more rigid. And I believe it's partly because she wants to be macho. But it's okay, they do a perfect job.

LEN: Are police unions permitted in Israel?

BOCHNER: No, not at all. We had an attempt a year ago, where some police officers organized themselves and tried to create a union. For the first time in the history of the Israeli National Police we had a demonstration of policemen and their wives — because policemen are not allowed to demonstrate or to organize. There is no organization of police officers; it's against the law. So the wives of those policemen did most of the demonstrating. They came with slogans to police headquarters and demonstrated because of the salaries, because of conditions, so many things. And they said they wanted a union. So there was a big discussion, and there were so many opinions, even among the police officers. Some of them are pro, some are anti. But the final decision was discussed by the Inspector General of the National Police with the Minister of the Interior, and it was brought to the Supreme Court of Israel, and it was decided that they have no right to assemble, they have no right to organize, there is no police union. We have no right to strike. Everybody who comes to the police knows that.

We do have something else, though. We have an officer — he's now a civilian — who, because he's a lawyer and he has long experience with the police, is engaged as a civilian with the Ministry of the Interior. Every police officer who believes he is deprived of any rights or who has a complaint against his superior officer has the right to write to him directly without using channels. So there is something; the police officer is not abandoned. Everybody knows that this man is not above the Inspector General, but he has the right to intervene, to check and ask questions. We are more or less pleased with the situation.

As far as salaries are concerned, because of that situation, because we don't have a union, the Inspector General and the Secretary of the Interior know the situation and they're fighting more. They have more power than a union has in Israel with the Ministry of Finance to improve our salaries and the social conditions. And we are better off; we are above the average of the average government employee in Israel. We have better pay, better pension conditions. A government employee has the right to retire at age 65; we have the right to retire at age 55. It's a big difference, especially in this age, because at 55 a person can feel that he can get another job easier than at 65. A government employee has to work 35 years to receive full pension, but a police officer has to work only 30 years. I don't believe that a union could do better in this concern.

Skating around in circles?

Is your career really rolling along or has the growing criminal justice information gap stopped your forward progress?

Law Enforcement News can put you on the right professional track. Every two weeks, LEN brings you the latest information on where choice career opportunities lie. . . who's in and who's out. . . what's working and what's not. . . the why's and wherefore's of getting ahead in the police world.

So stop spinning your wheels and subscribe today to *Law Enforcement News* — the number one newspaper for the police professional who needs to know more. . .

Yes, I'm ready to roll with *Law Enforcement News*. Please enter my subscription for:

☐ one year (\$14.00) ☐ one year foreign (\$19.00)
☐ two years (\$26.00) ☐ three years (\$38.00)

Name _____

Title _____ Agency _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Return with check or money order to: LEN, 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019.



Chicago cops go to the polls on unionization

Continued from Page 3

Teamsters have set up their campaign tent in Chicago with hefty financial backing from the Chicago Joint Teamsters Council. Their rallies are fueled by a spread of free beer and sandwiches.

However, some of the other groups on the ballot seem to have a hard core of support from dues-paying members. Voluntary dues are deducted from the paychecks of 1,964 Chicago officers by the Confederation of Police; Chicago Police Officers Local 1975 has 828 dues-paying members; the Fraternal Order of Police has 483; the Chicago Patrolmen's Association has 394, and the Combined Counties Police Association has 186.

According to the *Chicago Tribune*, The Teamsters have no members with dues deducted from checks because they pledged not to seek any dues until one month after they have negotiated a contract with the city.

Two other organizations, the Chicago Association of Police Affairs and the Police Pension and Contract Council of Chicago, are also not part of the dues checkoff system and are not expected to survive the first ballot.

To win the unionization sweepstakes, one single organization has to come up with over 50 percent of the total votes cast. In the likely event that there is no majority in favor of any one group, there will be a runoff election between the top

two associations who have a combined total of 50 percent of the vote.

A third possibility will come about if, as expected, no two groups poll a combined majority. In that case, there will be a runoff between the highest vote-getting organization and the "no representation" checkbox.

Saffold believes that there's a "pretty good" chance that the third alternative will be the outcome of the preliminary voting. "The majority of officers in the city don't belong to any association," he pointed out. "Those groups that are bargaining to be the sole agent have not had the overall support as individual organizations up to this point."

Asked why his group, which has 892 dues-paying members, did not apply to be on the ballot, AAPL president indicated that it would be against the league's long-standing philosophy of opposition to any form of police unionization. He added, however, that his voting bloc of 2,300 black officers would have an influence on shutting the door on single

union representation in Chicago.

"We're not against police officers having a bill of rights or a method by which they can bargain collectively for certain job security," he noted. "But the traditional method that's being employed by the larger groups such as the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters have been counterproductive in terms of the overall interests of serving the police officer as well as the public."

Confederation of Police president Jack Hawkonsen stated that the AAPL's stand on the issue is counterproductive to advancing minority rights. "If they vote against the union, they're signaling the city that they will accept anything they do. They're saying, 'You're going to take good care of us even though past history has shown you haven't.'"

A different angle on the issue was presented by Joseph Pecoraro, the head of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association. "There's no prize at the end," he said. "The city isn't going to bargain with anyone until there's an ordinance.

She's [Byrne] going to stall as long as she can. Nearer her election she'll give in, figuring that if she does she'll win votes of policemen and if she loses she has saddled the next guy with the problem."

Saffold feels that his group has a viable alternative to single union representation in Chicago. "We would be prepared to sit down with the heads of the associations and fashion something that we could all live with — something that would give us all a fair shake, irrespective of race or political influence," he said. "That's what we'll be looking for after this particular election is over."

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences Day Classes

M-F: 9-5, 7 weeks commencing March 16, 1981.
For information, call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 267-3838, 17 Battery Place, New York City, New York 10018.

Lines from the front

Radar man wants info

To the editor:

I am developing a new police radar system. However, I need information so I may market it effectively.

Please send me any available information on US, Canada, and European radar systems. Police/public opinions of existing radar and suggestions for improvement, etc.

If every automobile did not exceed the posted speed limit laws, including 55 mph, how many lives and accidents would be reduced, and how much gasoline would be reduced, in the U.S.?

Incidentally, this system is not detectable by any radar detection system, including fuzz buster.

Sincerely,
DAVID E. DICKESON
820 Palmetto Street
West Palm Beach, FL 33405

Officer needs pen pals

To the editor:

In addition to my routine duties as a police officer with the Danbury Police (Danbury, Connecticut), I serve as the department safety officer and radiological defense officer.

Could you advise me of other criminal justice agencies with similar positions so I may correspond with them?

Sincerely,
ANDREW JAY WOODS, JR.
14 Hammersmith Apts.
Danbury, CT 06810

Write on

The Public Forum column is reserved for reader commentary on topical issues of interest to the criminal justice community. Send type-written manuscripts to the editor.

WELCOME BACK



THIS BUD'S FOR YOU!

KING OF BEERS • ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. • ST. LOUIS

PASSBOOKS[®]

FOR

POLICE EXAMINATIONS

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

CS 18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10 00	C 361	Identification Clerk	\$8 00	C 2397	Protection Agent	\$8 00
CS 24	O&A on Drug Education	10 00	C 1986	Identification Officer	\$8 00	C 665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	\$8 00
CS 25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10 00	C 2294	Identification Specialist	\$8 00	C 1921	Safety Coordinator	\$10 00
CS 31	Every Day Spanish for Police Officers	\$8 00	C 362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	\$8 00	C 1459	Safety Security Officer	\$8 00
CS 50	High School Equivalency Diploma Examination	\$9 95	C 364	Inspector	\$10 00	C 702	School Crossing Guard	\$8 00
C 1075	Addiction Specialist	\$10 00	C 370	Institution Safety Officer	\$8 00	C 1923	School Guard	\$8 00
C 1924	Administrative Investigator	\$12 00	C 376	Internal Revenue Agent	\$10 00	C 1999	Security Guard	\$8 00
C 1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12 00	C 377	Investigator	\$8 00	C 1467	Security Officer	\$8 00
C 1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	\$12 00	C 378	Investigator Inspector	\$8 00	C 2211	Security Police Officer (USPS)	\$8 00
C 2524	Bay Constable	\$10 00	C 406	Jail Guard	\$8 00	C 1810	Senior Addiction Specialist	\$10 00
C 90	Border Patrol Inspector	\$8 00	C 1329	Jail Matron	\$8 00	C 2525	Senior Bay Constable	\$10 00
C 1973	Border Patrolman	\$8 00	C 1331	Jail Training Supervisor	\$10 00	C 2529	Senior Building Guard	\$10 00
C 111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	\$10 00	C 1332	Jailer Clerk	\$8 00	C 2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	\$10 00
C 95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	\$8 00	C 449	License Investigator	\$8 00	C 2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	\$10 00
C 2295	Building Guard	\$8 00	C 2286	License Investigator (Spanish Speaking)	\$10 00	C 2422	Senior Compliance Investigator	\$10 00
C 2260	Campus Security Officer	\$10 00	C 442	Lieutenant, Police Department	\$10 00	C 710	Senior Court Officer	\$12 00
C 2261	Campus Security Officer I	\$10 00	C 486	Medical Examiner	\$14 00	C 1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	\$10 00
C 1700	Campus Security Officer II	\$10 00	C 488	Medical Officer	\$14 00	C 2038	Senior Detective Investigator	\$10 00
C 208	Campus Security Officer Trainee	\$8 00	C 489	Medical Officer (Departmental)	\$14 00	C 2520	Senior Drug Abuse Educator	\$12 00
C 1701	Campus Security Specialist	\$10 00	C 498	Meat Maid	\$8 00	C 2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	\$10 00
C 2264	Capital Police Officer	\$8 00	C 2503	Narcotics Education Assistant	\$10 00	C 1987	Senior Identification Officer	\$10 00
C 121	Captain, Police Department	\$12 00	C 1600	Narcotics Investigator	\$10 00	C 2512	Senior Identification Specialist	\$10 00
C 2423	Chief Compliance Investigator	\$10 00	C 1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	\$10 00	C 2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	\$10 00
C 1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	\$10 00	C 2245	Paralegal Aide	\$8 00	C 1010	Senior Investigator	\$10 00
C 2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	\$10 00	C 1688	Park Patrolman	\$8 00	C 2531	Senior Narcotics Investigator	\$12 00
C 1401	Chief Investigator	\$10 00	C 572	Parking Enforcement Agent	\$8 00	C 793	Senior Parking Enforcement Agent	\$10 00
C 2148	Chief of Police	\$12 00	C 1063	Parking Meter Attendant	\$8 00	C 2466	Senior Parole Officer	\$10 00
C 2502	Chief of Staff	\$12 00	C 573	Parking Meter Collector	\$8 00	C 1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	\$10 00
C 1181	Chief Police Surgeon	\$17 95	C 575	Patrolman, Examinations All States	\$8 00	C 1594	Senior Probation Officer	\$10 00
C 1593	Chief Probation Officer	\$12 00	C 576	Patrolman, Police Department	\$8 00	C 2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	\$8 00
C 1182	Chief Process Server	\$10 00	C 1922	Patrolman Policewoman	\$8 00	C 1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	\$12 00
C 1185	Chief Security Officer	\$10 00	C 640	Police Administrative Aide	\$10 00	C 2449	Senior Security Officer	\$10 00
C 1591	Chief Special Investigator	\$12 00	C 594	Police Cadet	\$8 00	C 1589	Senior Special Investigator	\$10 00
C 1203	Commissioner of Correction	\$12 00	C 639	Police Clerk	\$8 00	C 725	Senior Special Officer	\$10 00
C 1200	Commissioner of Police	\$12 00	C 1947	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	\$10 00	C 732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	\$10 00
C 2421	Compliance Investigator	\$10 00	C 2256	Police Dispatcher	\$8 00	C 733	Sergeant, Police Department	\$10 00
C 1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Programs	\$10 00	C 1383	Police Inspector	\$12 00	C 794	Sheriff	\$10 00
C 165	Correction Captain	\$10 00	C 1939	Police Officer	\$8 00	C 1060	Special Agent, FBI	\$10 00
C 956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	\$8 00	C 2441	Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept (LAPD)	\$10 00	C 748	Special Investigations Inspector	\$8 00
C 956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	\$8 00	C 1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept (NCPD)	\$10 00	C 1588	Special Investigator	\$8 00
C 166	Correction Lieutenant	\$10 00	C 1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept (NYPD)	\$10 00	C 749	Special Officer	\$8 00
C 1219	Correction Matron	\$8 00	C 1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept (SCPd)	\$10 00	C 1692	State Policewoman	\$8 00
C 167	Correction Officer (Men)	\$8 00	C 595	Police Patrolman	\$8 00	C 757	State Trooper	\$8 00
C 168	Correction Officer (Women)	\$8 00	C 596	Police Surgeon	\$14 00	C 1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12 00
C 957	Correction Officer Trainee	\$8 00	C 597	Police Trainee	\$8 00	C 1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	\$10 00
C 169	Correction Sergeant	\$10 00	C 598	Policewoman	\$8 00	C 1503	Supervising Court Officer	\$10 00
C 958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	\$8 00	C 602	Postal Inspector (USPS)	\$8 00	C 1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	\$10 00
C 958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	\$8 00	C 1386	Principal Addiction Specialist	\$10 00	C 1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	\$10 00
C 959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	\$12 00	C 1791	Principal Investigator	\$12 00	C 2513	Supervising Identification Specialist	\$10 00
C 966	Court Officer	\$8 00	C 1427	Principal Probation Officer	\$10 00	C 2106	Supervising Investigator	\$10 00
C 1229	Criminal Investigator	\$10 00	C 2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	\$12 00	C 2143	Supervising Parking Enforcement Agent	\$10 00
C 969	Criminal Law Investigator	\$8 00	C 618	Prison Guard	\$8 00	C 782	Supervising Parking Meter Collection	\$10 00
C 177	Customs Inspector	\$8 00	C 2462	Private Investigator	\$10 00	C 2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	\$10 00
C 1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	\$8 00	C 2577	Probation Assistant	\$8 00	C 2205	Supervising Security Officer	\$10 00
C 1239	Deputy Chief Marshal	\$10 00	C 1981	Probation Counselor	\$10 00	C 1766	Supervising Special Officer	\$10 00
C 1245	Deputy Medical Examiner	\$14 00	C 980	Probation Consultant	\$10 00	C 1750	Traffic Control Agent	\$8 00
C 2263	Deputy Probation Director	\$10 00	C 2266	Probation Director	\$10 00	C 812	Traffic Control Inspector	\$8 00
C 1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	\$12 00	C 1428	Probation Employment Officer	\$10 00	C 2407	Traffic Enforcement Agent	\$8 00
C 204	Deputy Sheriff	\$8 00	C 981	Probation Investigator	\$8 00	C 1689	Traffic and Park Officer	\$8 00
C 1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	\$12 00	C 619	Probation Officer	\$8 00	C 1522	Traffic Technician	\$8 00
C 1620	Deputy United States Marshal	\$8 00	C 1429	Probation Officer Trainee	\$8 00	C 2335	Traffic Technician I	\$8 00
C 1762	Deputy Warden	\$10 00	C 2262	Probation Supervisor	\$10 00	C 2336	Traffic Technician II	\$10 00
C 1247	Detective Investigator	\$10 00	C 2577	Probation Assistant	\$8 00	C 1887	Traffic Technician III	\$10 00
C 2444	Director of Security	\$10 00	C 1981	Probation Counselor	\$10 00	C 819	Transit Captain	\$12 00
C 1877	Director of Traffic Control	\$10 00	C 980	Probation Consultant	\$10 00	C 820	Transit Lieutenant	\$10 00
C 2325	Director of Youth Bureau	\$10 00	C 2266	Probation Director	\$10 00	C 821	Transit Patrolman	\$8 00
C 1259	Drug Abuse Education Group Leader	\$10 00	C 1428	Probation Employment Officer	\$10 00	C 822	Transit Sergeant	\$10 00
C 1597	Drug Abuse Educator	\$12 00	C 981	Probation Investigator	\$8 00	C 823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	\$10 00
C 1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	\$8 00	C 619	Probation Officer	\$8 00	C 852	Uniformed Court Officer	\$8 00
C 1261	Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide	\$8 00	C 1429	Probation Officer Trainee	\$8 00	C 1989	United States Park Police Officer	\$6 00
C 1405	Drug Abuse Technician	\$8 00	C 2262	Probation Supervisor	\$10 00	C 1995	Urban Park Officer	\$8 00
C 1406	Drug Abuse Technician Trainee	\$8 00	C 1828	Probation Supervisor I	\$10 00	C 2541	Urban Park Patrol Sergeant	\$10 00
C 2428	Environmental Conservation Officer	\$10 00	C 1829	Probation Supervisor II	\$10 00	C 894	Warden	\$12 00
C 251	Federal Guard	\$8 00	C 620	Process Server	\$6 00	C 891	Watchman	\$8 00
C 1612	Federal Protective Officer	\$8 00	C 2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	\$8 00	College Proficiency Examination Series (CPEP)		
C 1285	Field Investigator	\$8 00	C 1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	\$10 00	CPEP 29	Introduction to Criminal Justice	\$9 95
C 255	Fingerprint Technician	\$10 00						
C 286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee	\$8 00						
C 281	Forest Ranger	\$8 00						
C 2012	Game Warden	\$8 00						
C 304	Guard Patrolman	\$8 00						
C 348	Head Process Server	\$10 00						
C 349	Head Process Server & Court Aide	\$10 00						
C 353	Hospital Security Officer	\$8 00						
C 332	Housing Captain	\$12 00						
C 338	Housing Guard	\$8 00						
C 340	Housing Lieutenant	\$10 00						
C 342	Housing Patrolman	\$8 00						
C 344	Housing Sergeant	\$10 00						

Enclose a check or money order plus \$1.00 for postage and handling on the first book, and \$ 50 for each additional book (on same order).
Special Handling: \$1.00 additional per order. Send to: LEN Book Dept., 444 W. 56 St., New York City, NY 10019.

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State/Zip _____
Book(s) Desired _____

(Attach separate sheet with book titles if more than one selection is desired.)



CRIME JOURNAL

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Turn-of-the century bank robbers were turned into media folk heroes

(Third of four parts.)

In the past we have seen robberies committed in an impressive but haphazard fashion. But toward the end of the 19th century, the methods of armed robbers and bank burglars became more sophisticated, with the thieves working for the most part with clockwork precision. Spending long periods of time studying their prey, robbers from Frank Leslie to John Dillinger unfortunately proved a match for frustrated lawmen, and the success of the professional robber made him into a folk hero, a myth perpetuated by the robber, the flamboyant press, and a naive public.

The most spectacular robberies of this period include:

New York, N.Y., 1878: The largest theft in U.S. history to this point took place at the Manhattan Savings Institution, engineered by George Leonidas Leslie on October 27. Leslie had labored for three years to obtain the bank's architectural plans and learn the location of the hidden vaults; his delicate burglary tools alone cost him \$3,000. Leslie and four accomplices dragged from the coffers of the bank \$2,747,000, which they stuffed into satchels, overlooking another \$2 million in sacks on the floor of the main vault.

Gentleman burglar Leslie would later be killed in 1884 by Ed Goodie in a fight over a girl. His body was dumped at the base of Tramp's Rock in the Bronx.

Paris, 1911: Vincenzo Peruggia, a janitor in the Louvre Museum, waiting until the institution was closed for cleaning on August 21, 1911, then cut the priceless "Mona Lisa" from its frame and smuggled the painting out of the museum. (Peruggia carried the painting flat from the museum since DaVinci had executed it on wood and it could not be rolled up like canvas.) The thief took the painting to his apartment and placed it in the false bottom of a trunk, where it remained until 1913 when Peruggia tried to sell it to Italy for a reported \$95,000. (Peruggia had been suspected of the theft all along but the charges could not be proved. He had walked into an art dealer's store, so the story goes, in 1913 asking if the dealer could "clean a priceless painting." Yes, the dealer responded, but what painting? "The Mona Lisa," shrugged the somewhat dim-witted Peruggia. Police arrested the man a short while later.)

Peruggia insisted at his trial that he had stolen the painting for patriotic reasons, feeling that DaVinci's work should be returned to Italy, where it was painted more than 300 years earlier. This argument was accepted and he was given a light sentence.

Chantilly, France, 1912: Jules Bonnot, the first European credited with using an auto in a bank robbery, drove up to the largest bank in Chantilly, raced inside with the motor still running and took 80,000 francs at gunpoint, shooting to death three persons before fleeing. Bonnot and another man were later killed in a shootout involving more than 200 French police. Bonnot took great pride in his inventive robbery techniques, stating in his will: "I am a celebrated man. Ought I to regret what I have done? Yes, perhaps, but I am not more guilty than the sweaters who exploit poor devils."

New York, N.Y., 1921: Professional

thief Gerald Chapman and two others stopped a mail truck moving from Wall Street to the main New York Post Office on the night of October 27, taking 33 mail sacks containing \$1,424,129. It was the largest mail theft to that date, with most of the loot in the form of money orders, bonds, and securities. Chapman had timed the routes of the mail trucks for weeks. After several adventures, Chapman was hanged on April 5, 1926, in Connecticut for killing a guard in a robbery.

Denver, Col., 1922: More than \$500,000 in gold was taken out of the U.S. Mint in Denver in 1922; credited with that enormous robbery were Harvey Bailey and James Ripley.

Pampa, Tex., 1927: Oklahoma outlaws Matt and George Kimes and Ray Terrill robbed the bank in Pampa in record time; the trio merely backed a truck through the front window of the bank, ran inside, and tied the safe to a winch, driving off with the safe bounding behind and a haul of \$35,000 inside.

Lincoln, Neb., 1931: Harvey Bailey, Eddie Bentz and others robbed the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company of more than \$1 million in cash and negotiable securities, the largest armed bank robbery to that time.

Brooklyn, N.Y., 1934: An armored car of the U.S. Trucking Corp., stopping to deliver a payroll at the Ruhel Ice Company on Bay Nineteenth Street in Brooklyn on the morning of August 21, 1934 was surrounded by machine-gunners just as its doors were opened. One of the robbers had disguised himself as a pushcart vendor. The cash — \$427,950 in unmarked bills — was quickly transferred to waiting cars which sped off within minutes of the robbery. The thieves were later identified and sent to prison but the money was never located.

Paris, 1941: Emile Buisson and two others stopped two bank messengers moving almost four million francs in a pushcart from the Credit Industriel et Commercial to an office of the Bank of France on February 24. When one guard refused Buisson's order to put up his hands, he was killed by the robber, shot twice in the stomach. Buisson and the two others loaded the money into an unmarked Citroen and sped off. The money, which was never recovered, was being moved in such a primitive fashion to save the cost of gas.

(Copyright 1980 by Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, 6135-A N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois 60660.)

Editor's Note

The results of the Law Enforcement News gun control survey, which was scheduled to be published in this edition, have been omitted due to space considerations.

A complete analysis of the results will be carried in a subsequent issue.



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Connecticut foundation kicks off ambitious police improvement plan

Professional law enforcement in Connecticut received a shot in the arm recently with the establishment of the Connecticut Law Enforcement Foundation. The new foundation, which was set up through the efforts of executive director Peter J. Berry and members of the Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association (CCPA), aims to improve the knowledge, training and quality of the state's law enforcement officers.

The Connecticut Law Enforcement Foundation is the first such organization connected with a state police chiefs association. The foundation was incorporated in June and got down to business at its first annual meeting on September 11.

Wasting no time, the directors set a target of \$50,000 for the first year's budget and planned four priority projects. The first priority, said Berry, will be a public awareness program. "We had a long discussion about the fact that the general public does not understand the problems and frustrations of law enforcement officers in



The founding fathers of the CLEF sign the foundation into being. They are Dr. Harvey S. Sadow, chairman; Louise B. Kronholm, secretary; attorney Donald Walsh, notary public, and Russell E. Galipo, treasurer.

Connecticut," he said. The linchpin of the public awareness program will be a newsletter, probably published quarterly, to enlighten citizens about law enforcement in the state. The newsletter will be sent to chambers of commerce, community groups, corporations and other opinion makers in the state.

The second priority will be an executive development program for police administrators, including middle-management personnel. The program will feature workshops and seminars on problems faced by police executives in their daily work. "For example," Berry said, "we might have a seminar for chiefs on police-media relationships." Another likely area for a workshop is budgeting, with emphasis on assisting executives who plan careers in law enforcement.

Looking further down the road, the foundation hopes to undertake other projects to improve law enforcement. Among future possibilities are offering consultation and exchange of information with other organizations in law enforcement; providing financial and technical assistance to private and public institutions, and developing training standards for law enforcement officers.

The Connecticut Law Enforcement Foundation is starting with an empty treasury, and the directors hope to raise \$50,000 to fund its first year's work. A committee of directors was named to seek \$25,000 in contributions from corporations, \$20,000 from other foundations and organizations, and \$5,000 from miscellaneous sources.

The foundation has a board consisting of outstanding citizens in business, law enforcement and government. Elected president was Harvey S. Sadow, president of Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd. of Ridgefield. Other officers are Louise B. Kronholm of Hartford, secretary, and Russell E. Galipo, vice president of Hartford National Bank and Trust, treasurer.

Also on the board of directors are Daniel P. Cosgrove, president of Cosgrove Construction Company, Branford; David P. Driscoll, executive vice-president of Northeast Security, Hartford; Chief Clarence A. Drumm of the East Hartford Police Department; David L. Dunn, manager of marketing services at Detroit Steel Corporation in Hamden; William B. Flynn, president of Merit Insurance Company, Bridgeport; L. Patrick Gray, former FBI director and an attorney with Suisman, Shapiro, Wool, Brennan, Gray & Faulkner, Groton; Chief Edmund H. Mosca of the Old Saybrook Police Department; Richard C. Lee, executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven; Commissioner Donald J. Long of the Connecticut Department of Public Safety; and Henry J. Naruk, vice-president of the Claims Department, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford. Peter J. Berry will be executive director of the foundation as well as of the CCPA.

The Connecticut Law Enforcement Foundation has gotten off to an ambitious start. All in the law enforcement community will undoubtedly wish it well.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

JOBS

Police Officers. The City of Dallas, Texas is currently accepting applications for the position of police officer. The Dallas Police Department is composed of more than 2,000 sworn officers, 39 percent of whom possess bachelor's degrees.

Candidates must be between 19 1/2 and 35 years old; have completed at least 45 semester hours of credit with a C average or better from an accredited college or university; have vision of at least 20/100 corrected to 20/20 with no color blindness; have no condition which would prevent obtaining life insurance at normal rates; have never been convicted of a felony or have any criminal charges pending. Physical fitness and other testing will be required prior to a background investigation. No closing date has been set.

Salary's \$1,333/month to start. Excellent benefits and equipment furnished. Educational incentive pay for college credit above the entry requirement (up to \$100/month for a bachelor's degree).

Contact: Personnel Office, Dallas Police Department, 2014 Main Street, Room 210, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Chairperson, Law Enforcement Training. Successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of all law enforcement training at the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice of Miami-Dade Community College. Duties include supervision of contract personnel from police agencies, part-time instructors, curriculum development specialist and training support staff; curriculum design and development; planning and delivering a variety of diverse law enforcement training courses including recruit, in-service, specialized, technical, supervision, management, instructor development; some classroom teaching, and other related duties.

Position requires a master's degree in a related field and three years of professional experience. Prefer an individual with agency experience in the areas of law enforcement/criminal justice and experience in law enforcement/criminal justice training and education.

To apply, submit two copies of detailed resume to: Miami-Dade Community College, North Campus Personnel Services, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, FL 33167. Closing date for accepting resumes is December 31, 1980. An Equal Access/Equal Opportunity Community College.

Professor. Florida Junior College seeks an individual to teach criminal justice courses for A.S. program. Master's degree with graduate major in criminal justice or a related area, or an equivalent combination of education and experience is required.

Three years of criminal justice/law enforcement/corrections work experience related to teaching areas is required. Must be able to obtain FJC teaching certificate. Teaching experience at the college or secondary

level is desirable. Salary range is \$15,262-\$19,536.

Screening of application begins November 28, 1980. Write: Florida Junior College, District Personnel Office, 210 N. Main Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

Police Officer. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, one of the most modern and progressive in the nation, is currently accepting applications for the position of police officer.

Applicants should be between 21 and 35 years of age (applicants with two years of police experience may be up to 38 years old); weight proportional to height; vision 20/200 correctable to 20/20; and possess a high school diploma or equivalent. Salary \$15,312-\$20,784. Benefits: 15 vacation days; 12 sick days; 9 paid holidays; furnished uniforms and life insurance policies; Department pays 100% of retirement.

Contact: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 East Stewart, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101. Telephone: (702) 386-3497.

Faculty Position. The University of Louisville's School of Justice Administration is offering a post at the assistant or associate professor rank, tenure-track with a ten-month contract. This position available on July 1, 1981. Salary and rank negotiable based upon experience.

Qualifications include Ph.D. or equivalent degree in the administration of justice or a closely related discipline. The applicant must have had experience in teaching undergraduate criminal justice courses such as police administration, police supervision, personnel administration, criminal investigation, patrol administration and, seminar problems in policing. Experience in teaching at the graduate level is also required. Prior publishing and public law enforcement experience are desirable but not required. The School of Justice Administration offers a B.S. in police administration and correctional administration and also offers graduate study leading to the master of science in the administration of justice.

Send a comprehensive resume, transcripts, three

letters from professional work-related references, and other credentials to: Dr. Ronald Holmes, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292. Deadline for all submissions: February 15, 1981.

Deputy Sheriff 1. The sheriff's department of Upper Marlboro, Maryland is currently accepting applications for the position of deputy sheriff. Applicants must be between 21 and 34 years of age; minimum of 5'4" with Weight proportional to height; vision 20/70 correctable to 20/20 with good color vision and depth perception; high school diploma or equivalent and valid Maryland driver's license required. Applications will be accepted continuously. Salary: \$12,631-\$16,986.

Contact: Central Personnel Office, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20870. Telephone: (301) 952-3620.

Police Officer. Applications are now being accepted for the position of police officer with the City of Los Angeles, California. Applications are limited to those between 21 and 35 years of age; high school diploma or equivalent required; height between 5'6" and 6'8"; weight proportional to height; eyesight correctable to 20/30 with normal color vision. Salary: \$1,498 to \$1,864 per month.

The City of Los Angeles is presently under Federal Court order to increase the representation of blacks and women among LAPD officers. To facilitate processing under this court order, you must first submit a Police Officer Notification card before your application will be accepted. You may do so by telephoning (213) 485-4191 and providing the information required.

JDB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Do you need new staff members? Recruits? Professional, experienced practitioners? Let Law Enforcement News help. Send announcements to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.



Creative RESUME Associates

161 West 21st Street / New York, N.Y. 10011
(212) 691-7950 / Extension 1065

New Mexico State University Head

Department of Police Science

Begin July 1, 1981. Applicants must present a strong combination of academic and criminal justice background. Ph.D in related discipline strongly preferred. Preference will be given to senior-level applicants possessing a strong record of research productivity and scholarly contributions, demonstrated research interests in criminal justice, and administrative experience. All candidates must demonstrate teaching and research competence and possess a minimum of three years field experience within the criminal justice system, preferably within a law enforcement agency. The ability to work cooperatively with students, colleagues, administrators, and community is essential. Rank, Associate Professor; salary commensurate with qualifications; deadline for applications is January 15, 1981. Complete application consists of resume and three letters of reference. Copies of official transcripts will be required from applicants invited for campus visitation. Reply to: Dr. Joseph W. Rogers, Chairman, Search Committee, Box 3BV, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER.

Faculty Position Tenure Track

Northern Michigan University Marquette, Michigan

Requirements: Appropriate master's degree and five years experience in criminal justice practice, two of which must have been in corrections position with direct custody supervision and/or counseling of inmates, probation, parole cases. Additional administrative or other line responsibility in criminal justice desired. Candidates should have genuine interest in students, agreeable temperament, creativity, teaching ability. Requires hard work, committee memberships, night classes, heavy advising load. Should be moderate workaholic, desire life in small, progressive, isolated city in unspoiled upper peninsula. Campus on Lake Superior, comfortable summers, long ski season, house buyers/renters market, good public schools, no smog or traffic problems.

Opportunity to help develop graduate curriculum. Research opportunity available and encouraged, but no publish or perish. Compatible associates, large growing comprehensive criminal justice department with professional skill emphasis. Not LEEP dependent. Salaries competitive, negotiable. Good fringes. Start January 1, 1981.

Contact: Robert W. Barrington, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, 111 Pierce Hall, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, MI 49855. Applications close November 15, 1980. Phone inquiries welcome Thursdays, Fridays. (906) 227-2660.

Captain of Police Thornton, Colorado

A rapidly growing community of 50,000 is seeking a Captain of Police. Candidates must possess a strong research, patrol, and detective background. Must be totally familiar with current state-of-the-art directed and preventive patrol techniques, managing the criminal investigation systems and current technology involving computer systems for the allocation of personnel.

Candidates must be oriented towards a participative, "hands-on" approach to management. Will assist newly appointed Chief of Police in reorganizing all facets of the police agency. A minimum of eight years experience is required, two years at supervisory level and three years at the administrative level. Experience must have been derived in a community of at least 30,000 people. Minimum of two years of college, B.A. preferred.

Starting salary \$26,500. Apply by November 15, 1980 to City of Thornton, Personnel Department, 8992 N. Washington, Thornton, CO 80229.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER

16. Certification Examination Conference. Presented by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners. Fee: \$300. For further details, contact: Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, 8609 Northwest Plaza Drive, Suite 140A, Dallas, TX 75225. Telephone: (214) 363-4944.

16-20. Terrorism in the 1980's. To be held in Houston, Texas, by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates. For further information, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

17-21. Jail Operations Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.

17-21. Basic Fingerprinting Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice at Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

17-21. Executive Development Program. To be held in Washington, D.C., by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

17-21. Third Annual International Crime Prevention Conference. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute and the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky. For further information, contact: Conference '80 Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222.

18-19. Robbery Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York. For further information, contact: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, Room 2203, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

18-21. Robbery and Burglary Course. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$290. For further details, contact: Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Program, University Blvd. and Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

20-21. Fifty-second Eastern Armed Robbery Conference. To be held in Atlanta. Fee: \$20. For more information, contact: Gerry MacManus, Atlanta Bureau of Police Services, 175 Decatur Street, S.E., Atlanta, GA 30335. Telephone: (404) 658-7446.

26. In-Service Training Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashlurtun Place, Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

DECEMBER

1-12. Supervision of Police Personnel Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For more information, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

1-12. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$400. For further information, contact: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

2-3. Traffic Records Course. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center.

To be held in Dublin, Virginia. For more details, write: Transportation Safety Training Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23284. Or telephone: (804) 257-6235.

2-4. Crowd Behavior and Mass Violence Course. To be held in San Diego by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

3-4. Criminal Investigation Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, see: November 18-19.

3-5. Executive Development Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

4-5. Sketching & Scale Diagramming Course. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Lynchburg, Virginia. For more details, see: November 2-3.

4-5. Fourteenth Conference on Juvenile Justice. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For additional details, contact: Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

17. Four-Day Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Fee: \$395. For more details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

6. Drug Abuse Enforcement Law and Procedure Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For further information, consult: November 26.

7-12. Second Annual Training Institute on Addictions. Sponsored by the Institute for Integral Development, Inc. and the U.S. Journal of Drug & Alcohol Dependence, Inc. To be held in Miami Beach. Tuition: \$175. For details, contact: Training Institute on Addictions, Dan Barnette, P.O. Box 2172, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

8-10. Assessment Center Methods Program. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: November 17-21.

8-10. Safe Schools Seminar. Sponsored by the Institute for Safe Schools, Inc. For more details, contact: Mrs. Louise Ensminger, Institute for Safe Schools, Inc., 800 East Broward Blvd., Suite 506, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301. Telephone: (305) 463-1776.

8-12. Criminalistics - A Practical Application for Law Enforcement Investigators. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$320. For more information, consult: November 18-21.

8-12. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be held in Rochester, New York. Presented by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more information, contact: David D. Holtz, Corporate Communications, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650. Telephone: (716) 724-2364.

10-11. Woman and Crime Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, see: November 26.

10-12. Managing Field Services Course. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona, by the Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110.

10-14. Four-Day Certified Course in Lie Detection and Stress Analysis Using the Mark II Voice Analyzer. Presented by Law Enforcement Associates, Inc. Fee: \$400. For more details, contact: Grimm De Panics, General Manager, Law Enforcement Associates, Inc., 88 Holmes Street, Box 128, Belleville, NJ 07109.

12-14. Forensic Hypnosis Course. To be held at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge in Newark, New Jersey. For more details, contact: Harry Arons, Ethical Hypnosis Training Center, 60 Vose Avenue, Smith Orange, NJ 07079. Telephone: (201) 762-3132.

15-18. Crisis Intervention Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: November 17-21.

16-18. Hostage Negotiation Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information see: December 3-5.

18-19. Computer Planning Course. To be held in Salt Lake, Arizona, by the Theorem Institute. Tuition: \$350. For more details, see: December 10-12.

JANUARY 1981.

5-9. Effective Tactical Police Operations. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For more details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. John's Bluff Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32216.

5-9. Basic Fingerprint Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information consult: December 3-5.

5-16. Homicide Investigation Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$400. For further information, contact: Admissions Office, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

5-30. Police Traffic Management Course. To be held in Jacksonville, Florida, by the Institute of Police Traffic Management, Inc. Fee: \$695. For more details, consult: January 5-9.

12-14. Vehicle Lamp Examination Workshop. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, see: December 1-12.

12-15. Developing Police Computer Capabilities Course. To be held in San Diego, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, see: November 17-21.

16-18. Combined Course in Forensic and Investigative Hypnosis. Presented by the Fahy Foundation. To be held in Quincy, Massachusetts. Fee: \$325. For more information, contact: Minn Office, 24 Adams Street, Quincy, MA 02269. Telephone: (617) 479-0940.

19-23. Police Facilities Planning and Design Program. To be held in Los Angeles, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: November 17-21.

19-30. Current Problems & Concepts in Police Administration. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$400. For more details, see: January 5-16.

21. Police Report Writing Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For further information, see: November 18-19.

21-23. New Techniques in Conducting Interviews. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$210. For more details, consult: November 18-21.

26-30. Probation Case Management Phase II Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: November 17-21.

26-30. Officer Stress Assessment and Resolution Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further information, consult: December 3-5.

27-29. Supervisory Development Course. To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida, by Harper & Row Media. Fee: \$325. For more details, see: December 2-4.

FEBRUARY

2-6. Hostage Rescue Operations Course. To be held in San Francisco, California, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: November 17-21.

3-5. Police Stress Course. Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in St. Petersburg, Florida. Fee: \$325. For more details, consult: December 2-4.

8-12. Eighth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in San Francisco, California. For more details, contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507.

9-13. Crisis Intervention and Police Stress. Presented by the University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Program. Fee: \$360. For further information, see: November 18-21.

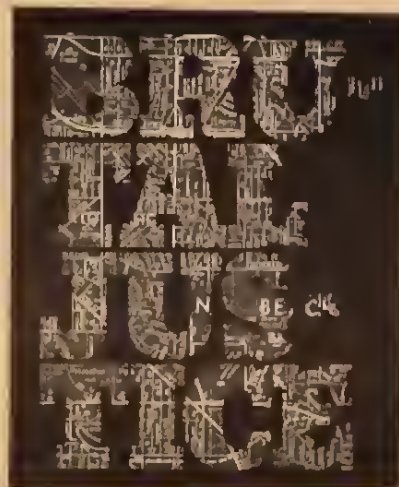
9-13. Methods of Instruction & Program Design Course. Presented by the Transportation Safety Training Center. To be held in Roanoke, Virginia. For more details, see: December 4-5.

9-20. Police Training Director Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600. For more details, see: December 1-12.

27-28. Security Certified Protection Professional Review Course. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. Fee: \$100.00. For more details, contact: Northern Virginia Community College, Woodbridge Campus, 15200 Snaketown Road, Woodbridge VA, 22191. Telephone: (703) 670-2191.

Events Wanted

Announcements concerning criminal justice seminars, workshops and conferences are published free of charge in this column. If your organization wants to publicize its event in this space, send the pertinent information to: LEN Events, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019.



New from the John Jay Press!

BRUTAL JUSTICE

The Ordeal
of an American City
by Henry Cohen
Loyola University of Chicago

This book is a fascinating historical account of modern lawlessness among urban institutions and agencies in California during the 1960's.

"Unfortunately, BRUTAL JUSTICE will not be creditable to the American public and that is sad, because it is the story of too many American cities. It is indeed reality, and until American citizens understand this, we will continue to have deterioration of the quality of life in this country. This book should be read and believed by every American citizen, both conservatives and liberals. BRUTAL JUSTICE is a story of many victims, including the large majority of hard-working police who truly serve America."

Victor L. Cizancas
Chief of Police
Stamford, Connecticut

To: The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019. Please send me _____ copies of Brutal Justice at \$10.00 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$_____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

As marijuana farming blooms. . .

Police may reap pot headaches from fall harvest

Continued from Page 3

allowed to grow a few plants for his personal use. "I think it would cripple the commercial market; I think it would relieve a lot of fear; I think it would take a lot of the burden off of law enforcement, and I think it would drive the dope dealers, at least in California, out of business because you're not going to buy what you can grow for free."

While the growers in California might aptly be described as a new breed of moonshiners, an old breed of moonshiners in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas has discovered a new cash crop, planting marijuana in fields that once sprouted corn used to brew white lightning.

The profile of the Southern pot grower, according to United Press International, depicts a middle-age farmer who, wary of watching his legitimate profits dwindle over the years, uses his heavy equipment to cultivate tons of pot and has his sons protect the crop with shotguns.

Walter Zablocki of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledged that a proliferation of pot farms has sprung up along the Red River as it

meanders through three states. Many of the growers are "old-timers who were into bootlegging and moonshining back in Prohibition," he said.

"At \$100 to \$120 a pound, you get a hell of a lot better price than soybeans," the DEA agent added. "We're finding more large-scale, sophisticated operations all across the country. These aren't people scattering a few seeds and coming back later to harvest them."

As the domestic marijuana enforcement scene becomes increasingly clouded by larger puffs of pot smoke, the international situation is also expected to worsen due to a virtual halt in anti-smuggling activity by the Coast Guard.

Admiral John B. Hayes, who heads the 45,000-member force, informed DEA and other Federal officials this month that his agency is unprepared to help fight the impending annual invasion of ships smug-

gling marijuana from Colombia.

Coast Guard officials cited the Cuban and Haitian refugee situation as the prime factor behind the cutback. The largest concentration of Coast Guard power since the Normandy invasion in 1944 is currently tied up in the refugee surveillance area from Miami to the Florida Keys.

The agency has been ordered to increase its field of other responsibilities in recent years, and cutters that once held the line on marijuana importation are being used for such diverse tasks as oil spill cleanup and enforcement of fishery laws. Meanwhile, the Guard's \$2 billion annual budget and level of manpower has remained unchanged.

"Obviously, money is one of the immediate priorities, money for personnel and equipment," Deputy Secretary of Transportation William Beckman told the

New York Times recently.

Beckman's pronouncement comes just as Colombian growers are about to harvest a marijuana crop that is estimated to weigh in in the thousands of tons. Terry Hart, the deputy director of the Guard's drug enforcement division, noted that about 75 percent of the pot entering the United States has come from Colombia, which amounted to 10,000 to 13,000 metric tons last year.

Hart pointed out that the confiscation of marijuana has been declining sharply because the Coast Guard does not have enough people and equipment to do its job adequately. He noted that from April to September 1978 about 2.5 million pounds of pot were confiscated, compared to two million pounds during the same period in 1979. This year, Hart added, only 700,000 pounds have been seized so far.

Pure justice may be the best riot deterrent

Continued from Page 7

improved police executive training or expanded community-relations efforts when rank-and-file police officers are being laid off.

Other Federal leadership efforts such as Justice Department investigations of civil rights violations are laudable, but they usually occur *after* a riot has occurred, as in Miami. Investigations after the fact are not an effective way to prevent riots. The Federal government must maintain a way to influence and assist local law enforcement agencies on a continuing basis as a method of helping to prevent civil disorders.

Some cities have rebellions and some don't, and the cities in the most dire straits are not necessarily the ones that have riots. An overly simplified economic explanation of riots does not provide an accurate understanding, nor does it suggest a practical, politically relevant response for the 1980's. Small monetary aid packages may not be the key to preventing riots. If people riot after perceived criminal justice abuse, shouldn't they be offered at least some hope of police and court reform?

Preventing black ghetto riots must be one key to our country's entire domestic strategy. No other domestic political problem is as dangerous as black riots. Yes, inflation is a problem. Yes, energy is a problem. Yes, capital formation, productivity and the environment are serious problems. However, no single domestic problem poses such an immediate threat in the short run to American cities and American democracy as black riots. Recurrent and severe riots could lead to very serious damage to our entire political system. How much time will pass before riots erupt again? Next summer isn't that far away.

(The author is director of the Peter W. Rodino Institute of Criminal Justice at Jersey City State College, New Jersey.)

Police Products

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor of the item. Nothing contained below should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

WATTS FOR WALKING — The Brinkmann Corporation has improved its line of Q-Beam Rechargeable Power Packs, packing them with increased ampere capacity and restyling their over-the-shoulder carrying case.

Available in both 9- and 12-ampere-hour sizes, the devices can be used to operate any Q-Beam spotlight or any other 12-volt DC appliance equipped with a cigarette lighter plug. The packs are housed in carrying cases made of lightweight, heavy-duty nylon with wide web shoulder straps.

Ideal for wide-ranging night patrol and in emergency situations, the power packs



come complete with battery, a recharger that can be ordered in 110- or 220-volt models, and a carrying case in black or a camouflage print.

The new nine-ampere unit will power spotlights of up to 200,000 candlepower for several hours when used intermittently. A 12-ampere pack is said to be the first of its kind capable of operating quartz-halogen lights rated up to 300,000 candlepower.

A companion piece to the packs is Brinkmann's new 160,000 candlepower Quartz Halogen Spotlight. Drawing 3.9 amps, it will operate continuously for one-and-a-half hours on the 9-amp pack and for two-and-a-half hours on the 12-amp unit.

Details can be obtained by writing: The Brinkmann Corporation, 4215 McEwen Road, Dallas, TX 75234.

RAPE FILM — "Rape: Investigative Techniques" stresses the importance of the investigating officer gaining confidence and cooperation of the traumatized sex-crime victim.

The 10-minute, color/sound presentation outlines other crucial steps such as securing the victim's safety, broadcasting a description of the assailant, ar-

ranging for examination of the victim at the hospital, and collecting and preserving physical evidence.

Using an informal and concise approach toward the subject, the film points out that an officer's attitude can often determine whether his questioning of the victim is successful. Empathy toward the victim's plight and the sensitivity to guide her through her story are essential to get at the facts, according to the movie.

Designed for both academy and roll-call training, "Rape: Investigative Techniques" is available for sale or rent in both 16mm and videocassette formats. Contact: Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022.

SOCK IT TO 'EM — Smith & Wesson's Model 28 Ankle Holster retains police revolvers by use of a trigger hood guard rather than a snapped strap, a design that is said to facilitate a quicker draw.

Due to the unique configuration, lawmen can run at top speed without pausing to check if their firearm is still in place. By momentarily breaking stride a pursuer can draw his gun on the run — a feat that cannot normally be accomplished with a standard ankle holster.

Constructed of a synthetic material that is reportedly stronger than leather,



the device features a high, extended area of material behind the gun to protect the leg. A thick, padded backing is woven into the design to provide maximum comfort, while a velcro strap holds the ankle cuff securely in place.

The Model's 28's trigger guard hood is

adjustable with a velcro fastener that allows it to accommodate most two-inch barrel revolvers, including the shrouded hammer models. A version of the holster is available for small automatics but, because of gun design, it provides hammer-strap retention.

Still on the production line, Model 28 is scheduled to reach distributors next month. For further information, write: Smith & Wesson, P.O. Box 2208, Springfield, MA 01101.

ON THE AIR — General Electric has upgraded its popular Century II line of FM transceivers. The new features include improved intermodulation protection, push-button channel selector and



seven-segment LED display on multi-frequency units.

The internal changes have been coupled to a new exterior look for the sets, which feature solid state engineering and virtually wireless circuit construction. Ideal for front mounting, the units come in a space-saving size with built-in controls and speakers.

New options are also available in the revamped Century II line, including public address capability, programmable channel guard with squelch tail elimination, Type 99 Selective Call for single and multiple responses, a channel-busy LED, and a carrier control timer.

Models are available in 10 or 25 watts in the 148 to 174 MHz band, and 5 or 20 watts in the 420 to 470 MHz frequency range. The basic one-channel radio weighs 3.7 pounds, but models can be obtained with two, four or six channels.

For more information, write: Section II, General Electric Company, Mobile Communications Division, P.O. Box 4197, Lynchburg, VA 24502.